

100 more troops for Ulster as strike fakes stranglehold

Hundred extra troops were flown to Northern Ireland last night as the Government refused to promise with organizers of the strike that it was ending the province. Violence erupted in Belfast, where all factories closed and few shops were open.

Signs of division in Ulster Executive

Robert Fisk
The British Government's refusal to compromise the "loyalists" who have set all of Northern Ireland's industrial and commercial life was reinforced last night when 500 extra soldiers were flown into the province from England. The move was seen as a sign of the Government's unwillingness to give way to the demands for fresh elections in Ulster and to the gangs of hijacking and barricade in Belfast yesterday. The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, James Callaghan, seems determined to risk a clash in the streets between Protestants and Catholics.

Decision on Maalot split Israel leaders

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, May 20
Mrs Golda Meir and Mr Moshe Dayan disagreed over the decision to release 20 convicted prisoners last week. In an attempt to save the 35 children and 10 adults held hostage in Maalot school.

This was disclosed in the Knesset today when the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister gave what may prove to be the most candid hearing in Israel's Parliament. Both are due to leave office when Mr Yitzhak Rabin forms the new Government and Mrs Meir is retiring from political life.

M Giscard promises an 'open, modern style government' to take over next week

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 20
The very small majority to which M Giscard d'Estaing owes his election yesterday as the third President of the Fifth Republic is both a challenge and an opportunity.



M Giscard d'Estaing faces a crowd of reporters outside the Elysée Palace yesterday.

At the same time, it is an opportunity because the narrowness of his victory should enable him to impose on what some commentators call "the coalition of fear" around him those reforms it would not otherwise have accepted.

For the present, M Giscard d'Estaing has given himself a few days for rest and reflection, which he feels France needs too after seven weeks of a hectic election campaign. Then the new government will get down to work without delay.

"very cordial greetings" to his opponent, and said Mitterrand had "a part to play in the present and future of French politics". He is also reported to have invited Mitterrand to lunch with him.

Paris is alive with rumours about the composition of the new Government. M Giscard d'Estaing has given no hint about who will be Prime Minister, except that he will not be a member of his own party, the Independent Republicans.

Cornishmen show teeth in reviving a parliament

From Trevor Fishlock
Lostwithiel, Cornwall
There was television, but no Hansard, when the Cornish Parliament, the grandmother of all parliaments, met yesterday for the first time for 221 years.

Those who went back to the history books and dusted off the old laws went their parliament to be revived as the framework of a Kibbrandon-type regional assembly, looking after Cornish interests in tin mining, china clay and the new fuel of oil.

Geneva bank robbers hold men clerks hostage

One of the robbers speaking French with what seemed to be a Marcellian accent and apparently addressing his accomplices in Italian, said they were not giving themselves up because they might have had a chance of getting away.

Mr Wilson persuades nurses to wait

Medical Reporter
Nurses got no firm reply to their claim for an immediate pay rise and an independent inquiry into salary scales and conditions when their leaders met the Prime Minister last night.

Overseas cabin staffs end £6m air strike

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Stewards and stewardesses of the overseas division of British Airways are to end their 15-day strike tomorrow.

Children help to fight floods

Sydney, May 20—Children are helping exhausted volunteers build a dyke to prevent an Australian town being engulfed by flood waters.

Warning of rise next year in postal charges

By Malcolm Brown
Business News Staff
A further increase in postal and telephone tariffs is almost certain next year, it would be in addition to the increases due to be introduced in June.

Geneva bank robbers hold men clerks hostage

Other men escaped in a car after some shooting in the bank. The car was later abandoned, with one of its heavily blood-stained seats of two hostages, a 60-year-old man, returned from sick leave after the robbery.

Children help to fight floods

Mr William Griffiths, chairman of the staff side of the Nurses and Midwives' Whitley Council, said that the Prime Minister had said that he would do his utmost to engage in official action of a serious type.

Warning of rise next year in postal charges

£65m, the 1974-75 loss would be more than £300m. Sir William emphasized that no application had been made for a further increase next year.

Geneva bank robbers hold men clerks hostage

Other men escaped in a car after some shooting in the bank. The car was later abandoned, with one of its heavily blood-stained seats of two hostages, a 60-year-old man, returned from sick leave after the robbery.

The rest of the news

- Women's status: Mr Heath accuses the Government of ambiguity 2
- Corruption: Former coal board chief given suspended jail sentence and fined £5,000 3
- Young offenders: Report urges the end of jail sentences for those between 17 and 21 4
- Brussels: EEC postpones its ministerial meeting on the farm muddle 5
- Italy: Genoa court yields to threat by kidnappers 5
- Rhodesia: 20 guerrillas killed in Rhodesian battle involving land and air forces 6
- Hearst case: FBI names daughter of newspaper owner as "armed and dangerous fugitive" 6
- Australia: Opposition parties fall out over Whitlam victory 7
- Bernard Levin: Innocent victims of the intellectual society 16
- Diary: Super-security at the White House 16
- Commonwealth meeting: Senior civil servants start London conference 18
- Food prices: Cost-cutting plan condensed, but made tougher 19
- ICI: Overseas sales surge helps double first quarter profits 19
- Human rights: 12-page special report
- Appointments 18
- Overseas 6, 7
- Arts 11
- Obituary 15
- Business 19-27
- Parliament 10
- Court 18
- Sale Room 18
- Crossword 32
- Science 18
- Diary 16
- Sport 8, 9
- Engagements 18
- TV & Radio 31
- Features 7, 16
- Theatre, etc 11
- Law Report 9
- 25 Years Ago 18
- Letters 17
- Universities 18
- News
- Weather
- European 3
- Whits 18
- Home 2-4

HOME NEWS

Mr Orme wins Opposition support in denunciation of action by 'unrepresentative' Ulster Workers' Council

By Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent Westminster

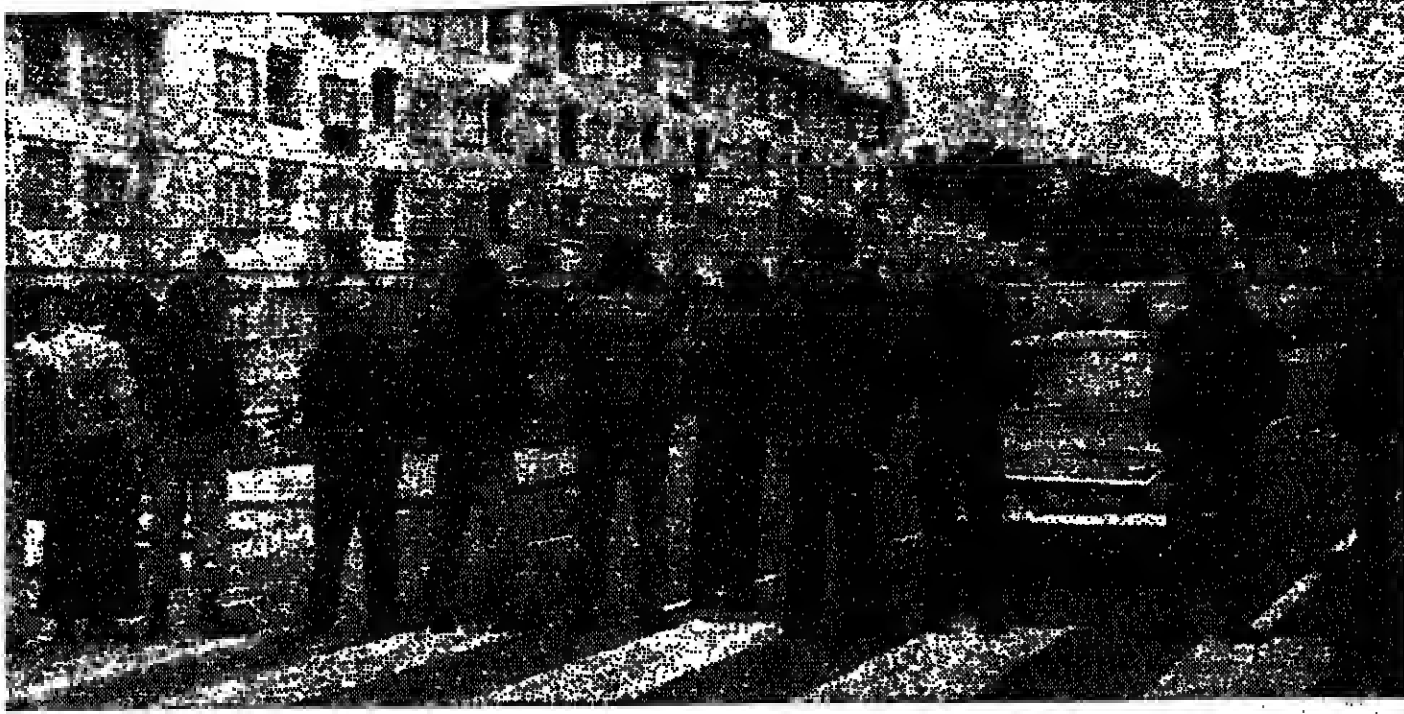
Mr Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, in the Commons yesterday denounced the Ulster Workers' Council as having no democratic or trade union standing.

Mr Orme, who given the full backing of the Opposition for his determined support of the Constitution Act and for his resolve not to be blackmailed, said the council had told him that its purpose was to bring down the Sunningdale agreement and to force new Assembly elections at an early date.

But Mr Orme told the House that the Government would not negotiate with the council. What it was asking for was "non-negotiable". Behind the people in Ulster who were wearing masks and carrying clubs at the moment, were guns which could be used in the very near future.

Both Mr Orme and Mr Pym, from the Conservative front bench, left MPs in no doubt about the gravity of the situation. Mr Pym said it was an attempt at disruption by a group of people, unselected and unrepresentative, using intimidation to force workers to stay home.

Both agreed that the disruption was based on the misrepresentation of the Sunningdale communiqué, which protected the province's majority and minority communities in every aspect of policy and made no threat to force them into a united Ireland.



Belfast street scene yesterday: supporters of the Ulster Workers' Council forming a barrier across Shore Road to stop traffic.

The minister made it clear that troops would be moved into the power stations if necessary to maintain essential services: they were already in a position to do that. He said Mr Mason and Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Rees had already taken steps to see that suitable technicians were available.

While the Conservative and Liberal Parties stood firmly behind the Government, however, Mr Orme got little encouragement from Northern Ireland MPs Captain Orr, Downing, South, one of the leading members of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition, urged more flexibility with recourse to the ballot box, and denied that the

Sunningdale agreement was being misrepresented. The Rev Robert Bradford, Belfast, South, said Assembly elections were the only means of averting a civil war in which the Army would be opposed to the Protestants. Mr Orme retorted that the Ulster Workers' Council was at present giving the greatest succour to the IRA. He wished Mr Bradford would condemn intimidation and the paramilitary forces at work instead of putting forward the view of the UUC.

Earlier, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, in a statement on bomb incidents in London at the weekend, said it would be prudent to assume that the country had not seen the last of the bombings. A high level of vigilance must be maintained; the public could make a vital contribution by informing the police at once of any suspicious activities.

Clive Borrell writes: Bomb squad detectives were still at Heathrow airport last night checking and tightening security precautions after the explosion of a 100lb gelignite car-bomb in a parking area at the weekend. The squad, under Detective Chief Superintendent James Neville, carried out a minute examination of all potential terrorist target areas while other officers made spot-checks on vehicles entering and leaving the airport.

Scotland Yard said last night: "We urge the public not to relax their vigilance. Anything suspicious should be isolated immediately and the police called." Insurance anomaly: The owners of the 40 cars damaged by the Heathrow explosion would have been better off if their vehicles had been blown up in Northern Ireland (the Press Association reported). In Ulster owners so affected can claim compensation from the Northern Ireland Office under the Criminal Injuries to Property Act. But there is no similar act in Britain.

The British Insurance Association said yesterday that the owners of the damaged Heathrow cars would have to claim from their insurance companies. Although the damage was not their fault, they would lose their no-claims bonuses.

Parliamentary report, page 10

British Ambassador called to meet minister as concern in Dublin mounts

From Stewart Tendler Dublin

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Ireland, yesterday met Sir Arthur Geiswirth, the British Ambassador in Dublin, to discuss events in Northern Ireland as the Dublin Government kept a close check on developments in the province.

Today the Irish Cabinet will hold its weekly meeting and Northern Ireland will be high on the agenda: but there has been no official comment or response so far.

It is understood that the Irish Government views the situation as extremely grave and is anxious that there should be no backing down by Mr Faulkner, Northern Ireland's Chief Executive, or by Britain. Comments by Mr Roy Bradford, the province's Minister of the Environment, suggesting that there should be talks with the "loyalists" were received with scepticism in Dublin. Government circles feel that the comment was made by someone aware of its effect in the Republic and Mr Bradford has been accused of trying to usurp Mr Faulkner's leadership. Hope is placed on the plan

by Northern Ireland trade unionists to return to work and that the loyalists will stand down.

Agreement to the loyalist call for an autumn election was regarded by one Government official as almost a declaration of civil war because it would encourage the IRA and a suspicion that Britain was not fully supporting the Sunningdale agreement.

Dr FitzGerald is understood to have expressed concern to the British Ambassador at recent press comments by Mr William Craig and Mr Samuel Smyth, political adviser to the UDA, on their response to shootings in the north and Friday's car bombs. The Dublin Government is worried that the statements might be incitement.

The final preparations for the publication of the report on the common enforcement of the law were also discussed in the board-long meeting. The report is expected to appear on Thursday.

Mr Cosgrave, the Dublin Prime Minister, did not talk personally to Mr Wilson but he did discuss events and the car bombings on Friday with Mr Faulkner. There has been no further communication.

Signs of division within Mr Faulkner's administration

Continued from page 1

were stolen and a policeman had to fire a shot in the air when he and two other officers were cornered by more than 50 young Protestants.

The period of anarchy was further extended when milk floats and food lorries were hijacked and set on fire. In spite of the instructions of the Ulster Workers' Council, which is running the strike in protest against the Sunningdale agreement.

Near Sandycrow I saw children and several middle-aged women looting a stolen milk lorry. In another part of Belfast gangs of youths invaded a milk district, smashed 40 crates, and sold the rest at 5p a pint to local people.

Shopkeepers, even in the centre of the city, were "asked" to close by well-dressed young men who gave the impression that they would pay a return visit if the blinds were not pulled down.

The Government evidently intends that the Protestant community as a whole should make up its mind about the strike by a referendum which would be held when it has seen its food supplies cut, transport gone, and the electricity supply almost closed.

Only a third of normal power was generated during the day and the province for the third day in succession, endured cuts, each of up to eight hours.

The power supply had become so critical by last night that the Post Office asked subscribers to use their telephones only in emergency. Telephone services, including subscriber trunk dialling, may collapse within the next 24 hours unless the power supply is increased.

The political stalemate lasted the whole day. Mr Rees held two meetings at Stormont Castle with General Sir Frank King, the GOC, and Mr James Flanagan, the chief constable. The Executive, under Mr Brian Faulkner, met for well over three hours.

Mr Rees also had two meetings with Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, who may lead the trade unions' marches through east Belfast this morning in an attempt to

get workers back to their factories and shops.

Mr Murray apparently has no intention of mediating between the Government and the workers' council, which he regards as undemocratic and unrepresentative.

Mr Rees spent lunchtime talking with Mr Faulkner and Mr Gerard Fitz, his Social Democratic and Labour Party deputy, after addressing the full Executive in the morning.

There are signs that the members of the province's power-sharing "partnership" are arguing among themselves about the strike. On Sunday night, Mr Roy Bradford, Minister of the Environment, said he believed that the Secretary of State should reopen "lines of communication" with the "loyalists" in agreement with the original Sunningdale communiqué to be fulfilled.

That has embarrassed Mr Faulkner as much as it has the SDLP, for different reasons. Mr Faulkner has repeatedly been hammering home his demand that no one in authority should talk to the strikers, a view he shares with Mr Rees.

The Vanguard Party, of course, accuses Mr Rees of stubbornness and Mr William Craig, the party's leader, said yesterday that the Secretary of State was responsible for what he called "a very grim situation".

Mr Faulkner's backbenchers tried to lessen some of the tension in the evening by arguing that last week's vote in the Assembly, which prompted the strike, was not a vote in favour of signing the Sunningdale agreement. The amendment simply negated a motion by the loyalists in the Assembly rejecting Sunningdale.

Mr Faulkner's backbenchers tried to lessen some of the tension in the evening by arguing that last week's vote in the Assembly, which prompted the strike, was not a vote in favour of signing the Sunningdale agreement. The amendment simply negated a motion by the loyalists in the Assembly rejecting Sunningdale.

Belfast trade unions call march to work

From a Staff Reporter Belfast

Northern Ireland's trade unions, which have been so fulsomely praised in the past for their attempts to smother sectarianism in the industrial life of the province, are likely to face their greatest test of influence this morning outside one of Belfast's bomb-hattered railway stations on the docks. For at 6.45 am trade unionists from the shipyards and aircraft factories in the east of the city have been asked to gather at Queen's Quay under the shadow of the Harland and Wolff cranes and derricks to march to work in defiance of the five-day-old "loyalist" strike.

Even if there is no electric power, in which case the shipyards will automatically stay idle, the unions intend to stage their parade through the streets and under the eyes of the Ulster Defence Association men on their barricades to show that, without fear of intimidation,

many people want to go back to their jobs. If they fail, then the trade unions in Northern Ireland are not going to be held in such quite high esteem over the coming months.

There are about 265,000 trade union members in Ulster, of whom more than three-quarters live in Belfast, a city in which the intimidation has become endemic both on the shop floor and on the housing estates outside. From the very start of the civil unrest in 1968 shop stewards have addressed workers about the importance of keeping together as trade unionists without paying attention to the religion of their workmates.

In the shipyards, Mr Sandy Scott, chief shop steward, successfully, if only temporarily, kept the peace between the vast majority of Protestants and the 400 or so Roman Catholics who work together in east Belfast. His example was followed elsewhere.

In 1970, officials of the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union stood up to intimidation in the clothing factories "in Northern Ireland. Mr Billy Wallace, local organizer of the union, told both the management and Protestant workers that Roman Catholic employees must have their jobs safeguarded. Mr Hugh Murphy, chief shop steward in Sport's aircraft factory in Belfast, has also asked his members to protect each other, whatever their religion. Even that, however, did not stop the erection of small Union Jacks on some of the work benches, a sure sign to any Roman Catholic that the men there were Protestants.

The march today (another is planned to leave Castlereagh Road for the nearest Industrial Estate at the same time) is being organized by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions and it is to that body that many of the members of the Ulster Workers' Council,

the all-Protestant group that has called the strike, object. They say that the congress is too socialist and dedicated towards achieving a united Ireland, a belief that has led one Workers' Council spokesman to declare that anyone marching today "must be a United Ireland supporter or a communist".

The congress contains both Irish and British-based unions and has a Northern Ireland committee, a concession to the province's existence as a separate state. Whatever the Workers' Council says, the congress executives in Dublin seem to have little or no influence over the northern committee, and Mr William Bleasdale, northern regional officer, still apparently feels confident enough of his support to refer to the Workers' Council strike as "fascist, bully-boy tactics".

Eire car bomb death toll now 29

From Stewart Tendler Dublin

The death toll in the car-bomb attacks in the Republic of Ireland rose yesterday to 29 when a woman injured in Dublin died in a city hospital. Her husband is still in hospital.

Such was the confusion that the police do not know in which street the woman, aged 53, received her injuries.

The announcement of the death, which takes Dublin's own total to 24 deaths, came as the first victims were being removed from the city's mortuary for burial.

It is now known that Dublin's deaths were caused by 300 lb of explosives, much of it an industrial type. The Irish Army's report shows that 50 lb was used in South Leinster Street, 100 lb in Parnell Street and 150 lb in Talbot Street.

By the end of the week Irish security forces along the border will number about 2,000. In the past year, 5,600 soldiers took part in border duties as well as guarding prisons, public buildings and other duties.

Five men deny murder of Irish senator

Senator William ("Brilly") Fox of the Republic of Ireland, was shot dead when he entered a garage, raiding the home of his fiancée's family, it was stated at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday.

The prosecution alleged that five men accused of the senator's murder were part of a gang of at least 12 armed and masked men who raided the house at Clones, Co Monaghan, on March 11.

Before the court were James Francis McPhillips, aged 26, Sean McGortigan, aged 19, George McDermott, aged 20, and Sean Kinsey, aged 28, and his brother Michael, aged 24, all with addresses in the border town of Clones.

All five denied murdering Senator Fox, aged 33, a Protestant member of Fine Gael, the leading party in the Dublin coalition Government. They also denied setting fire to the house of Mr Richard Coulson and the caravan of his son, George Robert, at Clones with intent to injure them. They further pleaded not guilty to the illegal possession of firearms. Charges against them of being members of the IRA were adjourned.

Mr George Coulson said he was sitting with his wife in his caravan on the farm when three masked and armed men burst in.

The men said they were looking for guns. He and his wife were taken at gunpoint to his father's farm, where they were pushed into a room. A little later a shot was heard.

The men then ran out of the front door. Later he heard eight to 10 shots coming from outside the farm.

We offer you more

Sealink freight offers you a total shipping service for roll on-roll off traffic and larger loads. British Rail and its associates have the largest fleet of its kind in Europe. There's a comprehensive choice of routes, sailings and services. Specially-built ships offer you driver comfort as well as fast, competitively priced transits.

More routes. Operating from 8 ports in Britain with around 50 ships we offer an unparalleled network of routes for roll on-roll off, container and train ferry freight traffic. All designed to offer you the best through services to the key markets of Ireland and the Continent.

More capacity. We are steadily introducing new, bigger ships.

More sailings. A minimum of 30 per day in winter to a peak of over 80 per day in summer.

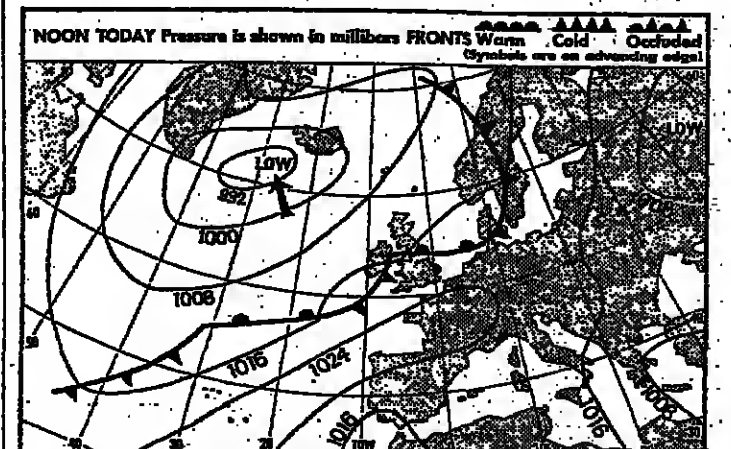
More speed. Fast crossings on short sea routes.

And splendid port facilities to give fast clearance of vehicles and trailers - speed your shipment on to destination.

More help. Expert advice, simple documentation, free phone bookings. Simply write or phone and it all becomes plain sailing. British Rail Shipping & International Services, 50 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2. Tel: 01-283 7535.

British Rail Shipping Services

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 5.1 am Sun sets: 8.54 pm
Moon rises: Moon sets: 4.22 am 8.54 pm
New moon: 9.34 pm

Lighting up: 9.24 pm to 4.30 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.49 am, 6.8m (22.3ft); 2.19 pm, 7.0m (22.0ft). Avonmouth, 7.34 am, 12.7m (41.6ft); 7.54 pm, 13.0m (42.6ft). Dover, 11.25 am, 6.2m (20.3ft). Hull, 6.27 am, 6.5m (21.6ft); 6.43 pm, 7.0m (22.9ft). Liverpool, 11.32 am, 8.5m (28.2ft).

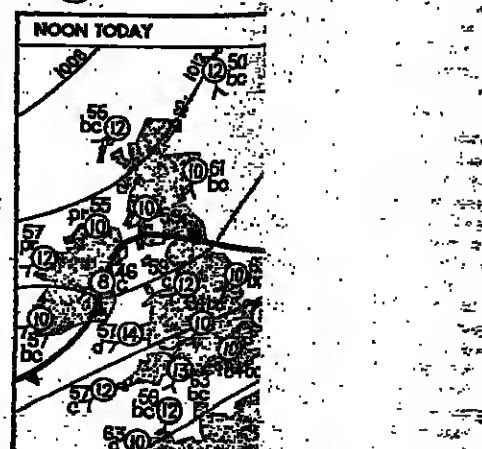
An anticyclone will persist to S of Britain, but troughs of low pressure will affect N areas.

Area forecasts:

London, East Angles, central S, SE England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, sunny spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 19°C or 20°C (66°F to 68°F).

SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy with coastal drizzle; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; ss, shower.



Today

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times, becoming brighter, occasional showers; wind S, veering SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Central, N, E England: Bright, becoming cloudy, occasional rain; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, NW, E Scotland, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Bright, becoming cloudy, rain later; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Argyll: Cloudy, rain at times, becoming brighter, occasional showers; wind S, veering SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Castles, Orkney, Shetland: Bright, becoming cloudy, occasional rain; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Occasional showers, bright or sunny intervals; temp near normal.

Satellite sightings (London): Positive sightings show, in order, time visible where rising, maximum elevation and direction of setting. Asterisks indicate covering.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max. 7 pm, 23°C (73°F); min. 7 am, 14°C (57°F). Humid, per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 9.0 mm. Sea level, 7 pm, 1.0 bars, falling.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm May 20

Resort	Temp	Wind	Sea
Blackpool	15	17	10
Bournemouth	15	17	10
Brighton	15	17	10
Cardiff	15	17	10
Exeter	15	17	10
Gloucester	15	17	10
Leamington	15	17	10
Loughborough	15	17	10
Manchester	15	17	10
Northampton	15	17	10
Nottingham	15	17	10
Reading	15	17	10
Shefferson	15	17	10
Southampton	15	17	10
Stoke Newington	15	17	10
Weymouth	15	17	10

E COAST

Resort	Temp	Wind	Sea
Blackpool	15	17	10
Bournemouth	15	17	10
Brighton	15	17	10
Cardiff	15	17	10
Exeter	15	17	10
Gloucester	15	17	10
Leamington	15	17	10
Loughborough	15	17	10
Manchester	15	17	10
Northampton	15	17	10
Nottingham	15	17	10
Reading	15	17	10
Shefferson	15	17	10
Southampton	15	17	10
Stoke Newington	15	17	10
Weymouth	15	17	10

S COAST

Resort	Temp	Wind	Sea
Blackpool	15	17	10
Bournemouth	15	17	10
Brighton	15	17	10
Cardiff	15	17	10
Exeter	15	17	10
Gloucester	15	17	10
Leamington	15	17	10
Loughborough	15	17	10
Manchester	15	17	10
Northampton	15	17	10
Nottingham	15	17	10
Reading	15	17	10
Shefferson	15	17	10
Southampton	15	17	10
Stoke Newington	15	17	10
Weymouth	15	17	10

W COAST

Resort	Temp	Wind	Sea
Blackpool	15	17	10
Bournemouth	15	17	10
Brighton	15	17	10
Cardiff	15	17	10
Exeter	15	17	10
Gloucester	15	17	10
Leamington	15	17	10
Loughborough	15	17	10
Manchester	15	17	10
Northampton	15	17	10
Nottingham	15	17	10
Reading	15	17	10
Shefferson	15	17	10
Southampton	15	17	10
Stoke Newington	15	17	10
Weymouth	15	17	10

HOME NEWS

Suspended jail term and £5,000 fine for former NCB chief

Justice Waller said that he of the great gravity of the... suspended for two years... £5,000 fine...

Government action is urged to save NHS

The Government must mount an immediate rescue operation to save the National Health Service... NHS...



Three student nurses delivering a pipe of peace for Mr Wilson at 10 Downing Street in the hope of early agreement on nurses' pay.

Inquiry into RSPCA asked to limit detail

Mr Charles Sparrow, QC, chairman of the independent inquiry into complainers against the RSPCA, said yesterday that the inquiry panel was concerned over a "curious" request from the society's chairman to keep details to a minimum.

MP wants to see law chief over speeches

From Christopher Walker Newcastle upon Tyne The controversy over alleged local government corruption in the North-east deepened yesterday when Mr Edward Milne, Independent Labour MP for Blyth, demanded an urgent meeting with Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General.

DPP sees report on Labour former councillor

Detectives have completed inquiries into allegations that Mrs Audrey Card, a former Labour councillor from Newport, Gwent, claimed £500 financial loss allowances to which she was not entitled.

Vet sent false certificates to ministry

A veterinary surgeon who sent false rabies vaccination certificates to the Ministry of Agriculture was struck off the register by the Disciplinary Committee of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London yesterday.

Teachers fear clever pupils may suffer

Less able pupils benefited from the change to mixed-ability classes and the report says that in most schools there was an all-round improvement in general behaviour.

Airbus show flight

The European Airbus made a demonstration flight from Heathrow yesterday. It goes into service with Air France on the London-Paris route on Thursday.

D's son cleared causing filly harm

Mr Dennis Concoman, MP for Mansfield, and other young men were cleared by Mansfield magistrates lay over an attack on a 45 and his son James.

'Ecologist' men practising what they preach down on their farm in Cornwall

From a Staff Reporter Wadebridge, Cornwall Last year the men who run The Ecologist magazine left London and set up their domain in a remote part of Cornwall.

Let a friendly native show you America.



When holidaying abroad it's always nicer to have a native as your guide. Which is why Pan Am is a must for your trip to the States.

Man said to have stab wounds

A body of a man found in a garden grave had 46 wounds in the neck and chest of the neck, Leeds news were told yesterday.

Man for display

Goiter Patient, the painting stolen in and recovered two weeks ago, is expected to go on display at Kenwood House, London, next month.

For your free colour brochure, mail this coupon to: Pan Am, Pan Am's World, PO Box 700, London SW4 7DX. Name: Address: Telephone No. PAN AM You're welcome with the world's most experienced airline

HOME NEWS

End of jail sentences for the young urged in report by Home Office advisory council

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Much more treatment of young adult offenders in the community is proposed in a report published today by the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System.

After reviewing the treatment of young offenders aged 17 to 21, the council recommends the abolition of the present custodial sentences of imprisonment, borstal training and reference to detention centres. Instead, there would be a new form of custodial sentence, the Custody and Control Order, enforced by the probation and after-care service.

Although every member of the council signed the main report, there are reservations and dissent by some of them on specific points about the best way of implementing the broad general aim.

Many probation officers have expressed misgivings about some of the contents of the report, "leaked" before publication. They have expressed fears that some proposals could make them more like mobile prison officers. Today Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, will give his first response to the report and announcing arrangements for consultation about it.

The council in its report recognises the growing awareness of the difficulties in preparing

young adults in custody to difficulties facing them on release. Since 1945, the issues with which the borstal system has had to deal have radically changed, with the result that its success has become less marked in terms of reconviction rates and its philosophy more open to question.

Research and experiment, both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, appear to indicate that, for offenders of comparable background, time spent in custody cannot be shown to produce any better results than supervision in the community.

Informed opinion now increasingly sees the period in custody as only one part of a continuous process, which should include supervision and control in the community.

The council says abolition of prison sentences for offenders under 21 will fulfil a long-standing aim of successive governments. In its place, and that of borstal and detention centres, the custody and control order would be available to the courts for any offence, other than murder, for which an adult could be sent to prison.

Restrictions on the length of custodial sentences, which have complicated the task of the courts, would be removed. Magistrates' courts would, as now, be limited to sentences of six months.

The Home Secretary would be responsible for release on licence after considering advice from a local licence advisory committee and, for longer sentences, also from the Parole Board.

An offender would have a statutory entitlement subject to good behaviour, to release on licence when he had served two thirds of the term made under the order. But the council

would like to see maximum flexibility in the transfer of offenders from custody to supervision in the community and many offenders would probably be released sooner than that.

After release, an offender would be under supervision for the rest of the term of the order, subject to a minimum period of six months. During that time he would be liable to be recalled.

Sir Kenneth Younger was chairman of the council.

Our Legal Correspondent writes: Out of the 19 members of the advisory council, no fewer than 12 expressed dissent or reservation from some of the main proposals of the report on young offenders.

Four members of the committee, including Lady Wootton of Abinger and Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, feel that the report should have gone much further. They said: "In particular, we think it excessively preoccupied with custodial treatment. In our view, custody ought never to be inflicted unless this is indispensably necessary for the protection of the public or there are clear advantages that can be secured only by removal from the community."

"Treatment in custody has demonstrably failed for many young offenders, as the high figures for recidivism testify, and as the report itself acknowledges. It is at best a costly way of achieving very little, and all too often has only negative consequences, inasmuch as it disturbs the offender's personal and social roots, as well as interfering with his employment."

The authors specifically dissent from the proposals for restricted release orders, intermediate detention and automatic remission.

In another note of dissent, four committee members, including Mr Justice Waller and Sir Leon Radzwinowicz, recently retired head of the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge, reject the proposals in the report for introducing temporary detention for 72 hours for breach of an order.

They contend that an arrest for such a breach would be based on the opinion of the supervisor of the offender. "Arrest which is based on opinion is arbitrary, and the fact that it is limited to 72 hours, backed by a magistrate's warrant and is made under the authority of an Act of Parliament does not prevent it from being arbitrary. We have fought against arbitrary power for centuries. It should not be introduced in however limited a manner under the guise of penal reform."

Lady James of Rusholme and Professor Nigel Walker, the present head of the Institute of Criminology, dissent from the report's recommendation that custody and control orders should not be subject to being suspended.

They say: "It seems to us a cardinal principle of sentencing that unless there is some overriding consideration such as the protection of the public, sentences ought to try every measure short of custody before resorting to it. One such measure is the suspended custodial sentence."

Young Adult Offenders. Report of the Advisory Council on the Penal System. (Stationery Office, £1.65).



Carla Lane, right, creator of "The Liver Birds", the BBC Television series, with Nerys Hughes and Polly James, who star in the series, at a luncheon yesterday after Miss Lane had been named author of "the best comedy television show of the year" written specially for a female star". Miss Lane received £500; Miss Hughes and Miss James each received £250.

Pat Arrowsmith jailed for 18 months

Pat Arrowsmith, aged 44, the peace campaigner, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to 18 months' imprisonment on being found guilty of trying to persuade troops away from their duties.

Miss Arrowsmith, of Middle Lane, Hove, East Sussex, had denied that on September 22, 1973, she maliciously tried to seduce a member of HM Forces from his duty. She had also denied attempting to incite disaffection by possessing leaflets headed "Some information for British soldiers" which incited an offence under the Incitement and Disaffection Act.

She was sentenced to 18 months' concurrent on the two charges.

Judge Abdele, QC, passing sentence, told her: "You put yourself in a situation to try to make yourself a political martyr. I do not regard you as such."

In brief

Passport start for Ms women

Women are to be able to use the prefix Ms (pronounced on their passports. The P Office said yesterday if Foreign Office had approved title, which does not indicate whether a user is married or single.

Julia Tait, aged 33, a member of the campaign to be recognized, said: "The government's department refuse now to let us use it."

Former matron jailed

Mrs Elizabeth March 33, a former old people's home at Inckley, Dunfermline, Fifeshire, was sentenced at Dunfermline Court yesterday to three months' imprisonment for an £217.62, the pocket money of women under her care.

'Life' for killing of Brian Lloyd

Brian Lloyd, aged 18, Field Road, Farwest, Cheshire, was sentenced at Manchester Crown Court yesterday to three months' imprisonment for the murder of Miss Ann, aged 23, a typist of Thorp Swinton, Lancashire, pleaded guilty.

Silver for captain

Captain Jack Bent Swinmore Lane, 1 Yorkshire, has been awarded a special silver medal Royal Society of Arts standing seamanship Atlantic in rescuing 11 members of an abandoned ship.

15 in plane crash

Twelve passengers and three crew members of a Heron aircraft of Aviation, Norwich, crashed at Sumburgh airport, Shetland, yesterday, wrecking the carriage.

Helicopter rescue

Mr Leonard Gore, age 70, Thundersley, Essex, was taken to safety by a helicopter Cullin peak in Skye, injuring his leg on a climb.

Air strike over

British Airways loaders at Heathrow air strike since Saturday suspended the protest their stoppage, which is or delayed European flights.

Paper strike ends

Journalists at the Telegraph, Kettering, ended an 11-day strike dismissed colleague, Reincke, aged 29, reinstated.

Library topped out

A £900,000 library is the first big library at Leeds University for 3 was topped out yesterday.

BBC increase actors' pay

New minimum rates will give actors and performers an increase of £18 a day have been agreed between Equity and BBC four Arts Reporter writers in light of extra-grammes also will get it.

Former Clay Cross mer resign because of ill health

Mr Patrick Skilling, government-appointed commissioner, warned that they faced fines each if they did not instructions; the rebels, on the other hand, they faced disqualification if they did.

Yesterday Mr Skilling's government resignation have been doing three months in the district, chief financial Clay Cross and Chesterfield rural council quite sure that recent Clay Cross also matters.

Mr Charles Buntit the rebel councillors today: "These off their jobs very well sure; but it was not pressure, and the were certainly not us them."

Nearly a million businesses are affected by the changes to Stage 3 of the Price Code

Is yours one of them?

These new controls, strengthening Stage 3 of the Price Code, took effect by May 6th. Every person running a business should know them and should take action where necessary.

The main provisions are:

Manufacturing and Service Industries

All Companies. A price may not be increased under the allowable cost provisions within 3 months of the last increase in the price of the product in question or of one of the same group of related products.

- Exceptions include cases:
- where the increase in price permitted by the Code is at least 10%;
 - where raw materials and fuel and power account for 75% of total costs;
 - where these costs amount to 50% of total costs and the permitted price increase is at least 5%.

Category I and Category II Companies. (Manufacturing and service industries with domestic sales of over £5m p.a.)

Price increases under certain escalation or variation of price clauses introduced after 25th March 1974 for transactions between manufacturers and distributors or domestic consumers must be pre-notified to the Price Commission.

Category II Companies. (Manufacturers with domestic sales of £5m-£50m p.a., service industries with domestic sales of £5m-£20m p.a.)

The pre-notification period for price increases is extended to 28 days.

Distributors

Wholesalers, retailers, and other distributors should cut their gross profit margin reference levels by 10% so long as this does not reduce net profit margins to a level more than one quarter below the reference level.

- This restriction does not apply to distributors engaged mainly in retailing with annual sales of less than £250,000 or to other distributors with annual sales of less than £500,000.

Re-pricing. Retailers should not increase the price of goods that are or have been displayed for sale to reflect the increased cost of replacement stock.

- Exceptions include:
- goods on which the average stockturn is less than 10 a year;
 - price increases directly resulting from the withdrawal of special offers.

All businesses should abide by the Price Code as now amended. This advertisement is intended as a guide only and further information can be obtained from the Price Commission Centres.

- #### Price Commission Centres
- Office for Scotland 3rd Floor, 440 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow G2 3NS. Tel: 041-332 6346
 - West Midlands Region Bayliss House, Hurst Street, Birmingham B5 4BS. Tel: 021-622 3541/4
 - London Region 2nd Floor, Wingate House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1V 7AE. Tel: 01-439 4401
 - Eastern Region Kett House, Station Road, Cambridge CB1 2JK. Tel: Cambridge 591713
 - South East Region Sussex House, High Street, Crawley RH10 1YR. Tel: Crawley 373524
 - East Midlands Region Spur E, Block 6, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham NG8 3RP. Tel: Nottingham 291111
 - Yorkshire & Humberside Region 3rd Floor, Royal Exchange House, Boar Lane, Leeds LS1 5NS. Tel: Leeds 38133
 - Northern Region Gunner House, Neville Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5DN. Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 611331
 - North West Region Warwickgate House, 7 Warwick Road, Old Trafford, Manchester M16 0HP. Tel: 061-472 6911/4
 - South West Region Rupert Street, Bristol BS1 2QN. Tel: Bristol 256727
 - Office for Wales 4th Floor, Westminster House, 95/97 St. Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1DX. Tel: Cardiff 41552/4
 - Office for Northern Ireland 3rd Floor, Midland Hotel, Whitla Street, Belfast BT1 5 LJJ. Tel: 0232 740493/4



ISSUED BY THE PRICE COMMISSION

Trickster may get sentence of 9 1/2 years

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

A confidence trickster who was said to have preyed on elderly people, stealing their hard-earned savings, was warned by Judge Broderick, QC, at Winchester Crown Court yesterday that he might be jailed for nine and a half years.

Sweeney was adjourned for a social inquiry report on Daniel Ruff, aged 40, of St. George's Square, Portsmouth, who pleaded guilty to eight deception charges. He asked for 62 other offences to be taken into consideration, all concerning pensioners more than 70 years of age.

Judge Broderick said: "This is one of the most appalling cases I have ever had to deal with. It is my present intention to send him to prison for nine and a half years. The sentence I propose is not so much a punishment as a way of protecting the public from him for a very substantial period."

Police chief dies from gunshot wounds

From Our Correspondent
Kendal

Supt Alfred Harrison, head of the Kendal subdivision of Cumbria police, died in hospital yesterday after being found at the police station suffering from gunshot wounds. Four play is not suspected.

Mr Harrison, who was promoted at the weekend from chief inspector, was injured by a gunman in 1965 during an arrest attempt on Oxenholme railway station near Kendal.

Judge orders inquiry in probation officer's sile

Mr Justice Shaw at the Central Criminal Court yesterday ordered an immediate inquiry into the reasons for the silence of a probation officer who had been supervising a mother of three children who battered her daughter to death.

The girl, Lisa Godfrey, aged three, died five days after being battered by her mother while she was under supervision of the woman probation officer, the judge was told.

He said he was not necessarily going to criticize the handling of the case without the matter's being gone into further, but he added: "It does seem something fell short of what there might have been."

He placed the mother, Mrs Brenda Joyce Godfrey, aged 25, of Gerrard Lane, Tooting

London, on probation slaughter.

The judge ordered immediate inquiry Mrs Margaret Be probation officer for Mrs Godfrey's when the girl was it insisted on the p silence.

He continued: "she has been disab idea that she is u under her care, is claim such a pri better. The sooner it is her duty to responsible authority she discovers as to of a person on r relationship to a child, likely it is that trage kind will become few."

Mr Henry Powna prosecution, said she already been taken

WEST EUROPE

Victory of M Giscard d'Estaing welcomed with undisguised relief by EEC and Nato officials

By Roger Barthoud
The victory of M Giscard d'Estaing in the French presidential election was greeted with undisguised relief at EEC and Nato headquarters today.

But it is hoped at Bonn that the Gaullist temptation to tweak the tail feathers of the proaching American eagle may be resisted more frequently.

At the time of the British general election M Giscard d'Estaing regarded Mr Wilson's stand on renegotiation as something of an electioneering bluff.

Former leaders of Portugal fled to Brazil

Nicholas Ashford
The former leaders of Portugal fled to Brazil today.

Paris alive with rumours about Giscard team

Continued from page 1
Paris is alive with rumours about Giscard's team.

But there seems no question of their refusing posts in it.



A police inspector, stripped of his trousers to prove he is not carrying firearms, takes refreshment to two gunmen holding two women hostage in a Geneva bank raid.

EEC delays meeting on farming muddle

From David Cross
Brussels, May 20
A fresh attempt to reduce trade disruption in agricultural products between Italy and the rest of the European Economic Community has been postponed for a week.

the Commission wanted to avoid any conflict with the Italian Government, or indeed with any other member government, over Italian import curbs.

Court yields to threat by Italian extremists

From Our Correspondent
Milan, May 20

The Genoa Appeal Court today ordered the release of eight prisoners serving sentences ranging from 10 years imprisonment to life for offences including murder and conspiracy against state security.

In ruling that the eight prisoners be freed, the Appeal Court granted a request filed by the Sossi family lawyer.

Four girls held hostages

Göteborg, May 20—A young gunman grabbed four girl hostages in a chemist's shop here today and demanded the release of a man jailed for his part in a similar raid at a Stockholm bank last year.

The man, according to the police, was demanding that Clark Olofsson should be freed from jail.

Advertisement for Harvey Nichols featuring a Persian rug. Text: 'A Persian Rug is a thing of beauty. An elegant way to bring life and colour into your home.'

Advertisement for the Royal Navy. Text: 'Any graduate looking for a nice, safe, dull job should ignore the coupon below. A degree shows that you can interpret information, think logically and find the right solutions to a wide variety of problems.'

Italian judges go on strike for two days

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, May 20
The National Association of Judges today called a two-day strike to demand higher pay and a reform of the Italian judicial system.

Editors intend to develop 'Europa' further

By Our Foreign Staff
The economic monthly Europa, published jointly by Le Monde, La Stampa, The Times and Die Welt, is to be improved and further developed in its second year of publication.

Advertisement for Sotheby's featuring a Russian cloisonné enamel Easter egg. Price: £5,200.

Advertisement for Sotheby's featuring a Rhodes tetradrachm coin. Price: £4,500.

Advertisement for Sotheby's featuring a Dutch silver table bell. Price: £1,050.

Advertisement for Sotheby's featuring a silver cake basket. Price: £5,500.

Advertisement for Sotheby's featuring a Lund corkscrew. Price: £105.

Last week at Sotheby's

Large advertisement for Sotheby's auction house. Text: 'These are some of the 2,454 lots auctioned at Sotheby's last week. They represent just four of the seventy principal interests covered by Sotheby's.'

OVERSEAS

Australian opposition parties fall out over Whitlam victory

Our Correspondent Melbourne, May 20. Australians are still waiting to see whether the Whitlam Government will get a workable majority. Counting of votes could today and confirmed that Mr. Whitlam has a simple majority, but its size is still uncertain. The latest figures issued by the Opposition 57. This is a vote in doubt and if the Opposition won all the Government would still have a majority of one.

Jingoistic fallout from India's atom blast

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, May 20. The radioactive fallout from India's explosion of a nuclear device last Saturday may have been insignificant, but the political and psychological fallout is certain to be substantial. A wave of jingoistic emotionalism is sweeping the country and nationalist elements have been strengthened in their long-standing advocacy of an independent nuclear weapons capability.

Mr Rodgers urged to keep troops in Singapore

Our Correspondent Wellington, May 20. The New Zealand Government is understood to have urged Britain to maintain a permanent presence in Singapore as part of a five-nation Asian defence agreement. New Zealand's case was put by William Rodgers, British Minister of State for Defence, in talks in Wellington today.

Chinese children 'seize' diplomats

Ng, May 20.—A French diplomatic source here said that the embassy planned to call the Chinese Government attention to the "disturbance" nature of recent news involving members of the embassy and Chinese citizens. Such incidents occurred last night at the Ming Tombs, a attraction 25 miles north of Beijing, and lasted nearly two hours.

Malaysia sees domestic gains in Peking accord

From Our Correspondent Kuala Lumpur, May 20. Tun Abdul Razak, the Malaysian Prime Minister, will make an official visit to China from May 28 to June 2, the Government announced today. While in China he will formalize agreements between the two countries to establish full diplomatic relations.

People due to be hanged in Zaïre

Yaounde, May 20.—President Sese Seko paraded 48 sentenced murderers before a rally here yesterday, saying that all would be hanged according to Zaïre law. The President said that the sentences were handed down by a military court and that the condemned men were guilty of various crimes.



Garments shown are designed especially for Marks and Spencer and are sold at all their major branches.

Right: Cotton and vincel short sleeved fitted shirt, Sizes 10-16. Colours, cream, blue, pink. Price £3.50. In their new French line of trousers are these cords with interesting pocket detail and leg lengths, long and extra long. Sizes 10-16. Colours, brick, beige, brown. Price £5.99.

Above: Long cotton balter neck dress in many assorted prints. Sizes 10-16. Price £7.99. Available in one week. Straw hat enhanced with delicately coloured flowers designed by Alan Coulteridge exclusively for Liberty's and made to order. Price £28.00.

Far Right: Polyester shirt in assorted prints. Sizes 10-16. Price £4.50, worn under a cotton and nylon mix top also in assorted colours. Sizes 12-18. Price £2.99. T-shirt with a bias cut skirt made from a Style Pattern, 4608. Price 40p. Amber and ostrich necklace £10.00 at Liberty's. String bag as before.

Photographs by Jeanny

St Michael and all angles

Since the business of fashion so clearly reflects the facts of life, it is not surprising that in a period of economic and political uncertainty one should sense some disenchantment with that business. Manufacturers are worried about rising imports, rising costs of synthetic and natural fibres, lost trade and late deliveries from the three-day week. Shops are worried about the longer skirts which are a summer fact, and about the effect this has had on coats (coupled with three mild winters). They are also worried because they are not selling fast enough to make up for the fact that they are as expensive as ever.

determined, ideally, by the shop's avowed policy, which is to provide excellent value and quality over a basic range of clothing. That basic range has itself expanded—"white shirts are not essential" the customer has become better provided for, more discriminating and apparently more colour-conscious. But the positive corollary of styles which have recently baffled shoppers, including myself, who do not really want to have to engage top taste gear in buying basics, has been caused by short deliveries, shortage of fabrics, unavailability of a particular style which has made it necessary to add all sorts of varieties purely to supply the needed volume.

places and a woman on the board. The fact is that no tightly run business will have "token" women on the board. Each director must be able to offer some exceptional contribution, coupled with a broad experience of the industry. Decision making is a key factor. Modern business does not end at five o'clock; there are planes to be caught, reports to be written, papers to be read. This level is not compatible with what most women regard as their role. I believe that we shall see changes from within society, though, because women, being realists, are quite able to recognize the dangers of losing the means to be independent in an age of quick divorce. As Simone de Beauvoir said to Caroline Moorhead in last week's interview, to earn one's living is not an end in itself, but it is the only way to achieve securely based inner independence.

As they say in Savile Row (It costs very little more to be really well dressed...) The best summers begin with a lightweight suit from Hawkes of Savile Row. Apart from making superb bespoke suits in best British cloths, we are the leading suppliers in England of the exclusive Chester Barrie ready-to-wear clothes. We also have other ready-made suits and casual clothes in a wide range of prices, styles and sizes. We've been making and selling clothes for over 200 years. You really haven't dressed until you've been to Hawkes. SINCE 1771 HAWKES of Savile Row Hawkes and Co. Ltd. No. 1 Savile Row, London, W.1. Tel: 01-734 0186

Cricket

Indians miss chance to score then Boycott falls to Solkar again

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent LORD'S: MCC, with nine second innings wickets in hand, are 111 runs ahead of the Indians.



Wadekar: Square drives were among the best strokes he played.

The Indians missed a good chance of raising their stock against MCC yesterday. It was a beautiful warm day, the pitch true and easy to pace. But they were bowled out for 221, giving MCC a first innings lead of 111.

As for the egotistical English bowlers, his downfall, except against the under-19s, has been exclusively the hands of cricketers from the Indian sub-continent. Solkar has done the trick twice in a row, first at Lord's and Sarfaraz Nawaz, of Pakistan, twice for Northamptonshire.

On Saturday those who were at Lord's saw how England's early batsmen must have used themselves well in West Indies. Yesterday Greig showed how, with the ball, he had such success there. He bowled five overs before turning to his off-breaks. He was not in the best and drink to good players on good pitches—and at once he set the batsmen problems.

With a little bit of flight, a little bit of turn and plenty of psychology Greig took the wickets of Wadekar, Menka and Parv within the space of 10 overs. Wadekar, who had played outside him, when trying to drive; Menka was brilliantly caught at slip, right-handed by Greig; and Parv was bowled by a lifted to short leg. When Greig did not bowl a good ball he did his best to make the batsmen think he had, just as he did in the West Indies.

At the start of the day the Indians had had to negotiate a splendid spell by Arnold, in which he had Solkar caught at slip, after hooking, and Gavaskar was really well taken down at short leg by Edmonds. Edmonds took his chances well. Although he had to bowl to win, he finished with three for 33, and he took a second notable catch when Edmonds hit one hard ball to him. Edmonds was the piece of self-preservation on Edmonds's part.

There were four exceptional catches in the England innings, the last being another by Fletcher at slip. There was also some good bowling by Arnold and Greig, Solkar, Gavaskar, Wadekar, and Viswanath. Edmonds was the promise of an innings but not the fulfilment. Wadekar's 61 was made almost early. He took 14 in one over off Hendrick, mostly square of the wicket which is where he gets most of his runs. He would get more if he were not looking for one when two are there, and for two when three are there. But that is all in the temperament.

That was 132 for 6. But Edmonds and Madan Lal added 56 for the seventh wicket, and Venkataraman and Prasanna both made useful runs. Edmonds still limps with the foot injury he suffered at the start of the tour, though that did not stop him from clipping some powerful strokes off his legs and beating the ground to the spin. He was managing to rattle along at a good rate when Edmonds caught him. Only he and Wadekar secured to bowlers in England, and in weather that were made for it.

With a little bit of flight, a little bit of turn and plenty of psychology Greig took the wickets of Wadekar, Menka and Parv within the space of 10 overs. Wadekar, who had played outside him, when trying to drive; Menka was brilliantly caught at slip, right-handed by Greig; and Parv was bowled by a lifted to short leg. When Greig did not bowl a good ball he did his best to make the batsmen think he had, just as he did in the West Indies.

Football

Ormond has some points to settle

By Geoffrey Green Football Correspondent With tails high north of the border Scotland yesterday announced their party of 22 players for the World Cup. Having cut England down to size at Hampden Park, they now face matches against Belgium and Norway in the coming weeks as a final preparation for facing Brazil, Yugoslavia and Zaire, the group two, in West Germany from the middle of next month.

The one amendment to note is that Cormack, who played an important role for Liverpool all through a hard season, has now been called to the colours in place of Smith. Newcastle United, a talented performer who has shown his dedication to the job and to the party as a whole to match the natural skill of his feet. As Mr William Ormond, the manager, has wisely said: "You learn more in close proximity to a person off the field than on it."

A record to make even Tottenham blush

By Geoffrey Green Tottenham Hotspur tonight (7.30) set out at White Hart Lane on the first leg of the UEFA Cup final against Feyenoord, of Rotterdam, with a remarkable record over the years to protect. Ever since first winning the FA Cup in 1901 as a Southern League club (a feat that will not again be matched) they have never lost the climax of any big cup competition in which they have appeared.

win this renamed UEFA trophy which took the place of the former FA Cup. Can they now maintain so astonishing a record, again recalling the first leg of the UEFA Cup final against Feyenoord, of Rotterdam, with a remarkable record over the years to protect. Ever since first winning the FA Cup in 1901 as a Southern League club (a feat that will not again be matched) they have never lost the climax of any big cup competition in which they have appeared.

Lindsay and Booth join in England party training

Alec Lindsay, the Liverpool full back, has joined the England party last week to replace the injured McFarland. An Argentine, Arturo Iturrigaray, will miss the party. An FA official said: "The Argentine specifically asked for their own referee, and it was one of the conditions under which he agreed to play the match. An interpreter has been arranged."

Clarke to miss start of next season

Allan Clarke, the Leeds United and England forward, will miss the start of next season, because of a knee injury he sustained in a FA disciplinary commission in Birmingham yesterday against his "booking" in the 3-1 defeat at West Ham on March 20. He was cautioned for dissent in the last few minutes and, because Clarke's points tally has reached 10, he will miss the start of the first two games next season.

Under-25 competition

MANCHESTER: Lancashire 208 for 4 at Abchurch Lane, A. Ramsay 241, Nottinghamshire 106, Lancashire won by 102 runs.

Compton selects Kent as team of the week

Denis Compton has nominated Kent as the team of the week after the fourth week of the season. Compton said: "I was impressed by the way in which the Kent team, led by the captain, Alec Lindsay, performed in the match against Lancashire at Old Trafford, when they beat, one of the weaker sides in the division. Warwickshire's performance in beating Worcestershire was also commendable but I chose Kent because they have now got a 100 per cent record."

Second XI competition

COALVILLE: Glamorgan II 184 for 6 dec. 1st innings, Northamptonshire II 154 for 7 dec. 2nd innings. Glamorgan II won by 30 runs.

Today's football

UEFA Cup: First leg: Tottenham Hotspur v Feyenoord, Rotterdam (7.30).

Lancashire waste no time in completing victory

MANCHESTER: Lancashire (3 bats) beat Derbyshire by 16 runs. Victory over Derbyshire yesterday put Lancashire in the quarter-final round of the Benson and Hedges Cup. Derbyshire were bowled out for 107 for four on Saturday, began the day needing 41 off 12 overs to pass Lancashire's modest 177 in a dramatic encounter. The first quarter of an hour they were tumbled out for 131—their last six wickets falling in 21 minutes.

Compton selects Kent as team of the week

Denis Compton has nominated Kent as the team of the week after the fourth week of the season. Compton said: "I was impressed by the way in which the Kent team, led by the captain, Alec Lindsay, performed in the match against Lancashire at Old Trafford, when they beat, one of the weaker sides in the division. Warwickshire's performance in beating Worcestershire was also commendable but I chose Kent because they have now got a 100 per cent record."

Today's cricket

LORD'S: MCC v Indians (11.0 to 5.30 on 6th). COALVILLE: Glamorgan II v Northamptonshire II. NORTH WEMBLEY: Middlesex II v Warwickshire. WINDSOR: Surrey II v Kent II. UNDER-25 COMPETITION: DERBY: Derbyshire v Yorkshire.

Boxing

Finnegan's courage may not be enough

By Neil Allen Boxing Correspondent John Conteh and Chris Finnegan open, at the Empire Pool, Wembley this evening, a nine-day period in which five British boxers will be trying for European titles. Finnegan, the 147 lb middleweight, is the favourite to win the title against the Frenchman, Roger Mennecy, of France, for the welterweight title and Kevin Finnegan, the 147 lb middleweight, is the favourite to win the title against the Frenchman, Roger Mennecy, of France, for the welterweight title and Kevin Finnegan, the 147 lb middleweight, is the favourite to win the title against the Frenchman, Roger Mennecy, of France, for the welterweight title.

prolonged attack of four blows. In training Finnegan has seemed to be hitting from a much more flat-footed stance and his trainer, Freddie Hill, has also suggested to him that Conteh may be lacking in resolution. Finnegan cut one star with long range boxing this evening, but I have a feeling that before long he may open out with a full-blooded attack. Conteh's recent contests have not all been impressive. He has been sometimes handicapped by fragile hands and has suffered a first round knockdown in his most recent defence of the European title against Tom Bogs of Denmark. One remembers easily the punch which he took the night when Conteh suffered a hand injury. But I still think that Conteh, seven years younger and with the power to explode his punches in a way Finnegan has never managed, will win. Finnegan can't think to go out fighting and I think he might be cut and eventually sent home before the finish. But I shall be surprised if even Finnegan's raw courage can see him through to the final bell this time.

Golf

Huggett answers players' complaints Brian Huggett strongly attacks his fellow British tournament professionals for voicing their displeasure at the proposed changes to the Curtis Cup. He said: "I have been asked to compete in Continental open championships for order of merit and Ryder Cup points last year. I was asked to play in the John Player Golf Yearbook for 1974, published yesterday. Huggett says that John Jacoby, the professional golfers' association tournament director general who laboured long and hard to coordinate continental events and to bring them to a much more frequent minimum, could have been excused for feeling bitter and resentful. I am grateful to you for not doing this. I am grateful to you for not doing this. I am grateful to you for not doing this."

Modern pentathlon

Britain's team for Berne Sergeant Jim Fox, an Olympic competitor, has once again been selected to represent Britain in the modern pentathlon match against Switzerland in Berne from June 13 to 16. Also included in the team are Sgt Peter Twiss and Lt Cpl Peter Twiss, all three of whom are currently serving with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at the Army's School of Electronic Engineering at Arborfield in Berkshire.

Tennis Panatta defeated by young Australian

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent Panatta, aged 19, is a Queensland-born tennis player who has been playing for some time in the United States. He was defeated by a young Australian, John McHale, in a match that was played at the University of California, Los Angeles. McHale won the match in straight sets, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

was even more cruelly frustrated by the fact that he had to play only to put the ball into play after a long rally. He was 3-6, 9-8, 6-4 by Jemel Sauti. At the crucial moment, Sauti missed a little shot that Sauti began to play with the freedom those who suspect they were doomed. But Africa had won a victory that was a triumph over the odds. Rhodesia's recent years has done more than any other in the world to bring the game of tennis to the attention of the world. It was the Rhodesians who were Richard Lewis and John Robinson, Martin Robinson, Jonathan Smith, John Li, James by Ivan Molina, who won for a 4-1 lead in the third set. Later, Sauti missed an easy forehand volley to lose a match that at times seemed to be in his hands. But Molina is one of the few who put the United States on the tennis map. After that, he never considered himself beaten. His opponent has won.

Men's singles

Third qualifying round: M. Robinson (GB) beat E. Ester (Austria) 6-3, 6-4. G. B. East (GB) beat E. Dept (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. J. G. East (GB) beat E. Dept (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. D. Nason (France) beat J. Zabr (Czechoslovakia) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. V. Vasek (Czechoslovakia) beat F. Van (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. G. B. East (GB) beat R. P. Dell (USA) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. First round: R. P. Dell (USA) beat M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

Women's singles

First round: M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

Rugby Union

Irvine may take the place of Williams on wing

Cape Town, May 20.—Injury may force the Welsh wing three-quarter, John J. Williams, to withdraw from the British Lions rugby team to play Boland on Wednesday. His place may be taken by the Scottish full back, Irvine.

Men's doubles

First round: J. V. F. (France) beat S. A. W. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. A. W. (France) beat J. V. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. A. W. (France) beat J. V. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. A. W. (France) beat J. V. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

Show jumping

Britain send six riders to Lucerne

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris It is some years since Britain sent a show jumping team to Lucerne, which alternates with Geneva each year as Switzerland's official international show jumping event. This time it is to be held from June 6 to 16 on a beautiful lakeside showground, assumes additional importance as a pipe-champion for the women's world title. This time it is to be held from June 6 to 16 on a beautiful lakeside showground, assumes additional importance as a pipe-champion for the women's world title.

Malcolm Pirbright, the most successful British rider in Rome earlier this month, takes Law Court, who won the purchase in the Piazza di Siena, and a veteran former champion, Lucky Strike, himself a pasteurized horse of exceptional ability.

Cycling

SAPRI: Uno d'Italia: Stage four 130 miles. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1. S. M. J. F. (France) beat J. M. J. F. (France) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

Athletics

Capes faces world record holder in the shot

By Neil Allen Athletics Correspondent Allan Feuerbach, who holds the world record of 71.7m for putting a 16 lb shot, said in London yesterday that the record could be broken by a young American, Steve Nunn, who has improved to 75.1m by the time of the 1976 Olympics. Feuerbach, who weighs 174 lb, will compete against Britain's Geoffrey Capes, whose best distance is 68.1m, in the javelin discus meeting at Crystal Palace tomorrow evening. He added: "I've come to London because I'm in the best shape of my life and I want to meet the best Europeans, including Capes. I've had several competitions in the States this early summer season and I've twice beaten my number one rival, George Woods, out of the world's top eight shot putters. I've been over 68ft in all but one of my competitions. I'm at my best when I'm psychologically motivated by an opponent. I believe that any one of the world's top eight shot putters has the potential to break the world record. A tremendous pressure is on the way in this event." Capes was at the same press conference yesterday, cycling between as if they were about to climb into a boxing ring and reflecting on their brief period of arm wrestling. The British record holder has just returned from two weeks of training three times a day in Grenoble and on competition ("for technique") in which he beat 66ft. It is rather early in the season for Capes to think of a new British record but Feuerbach, he responds to the big occasion and tomorrow's should see the installation of a mobile circle in front of the main stand. Britain's athletics team could gain the 100 metres sprinter they need so badly in Australia's Graham Bassell who revealed yesterday that he was born in Chile and still travelled on a British passport. Bassell is double Australian sprint champion, with best times of 10.1sec (100 metres), 20.7sec (200 metres), and anchored the Australian relay team to a gold medal in the Christchurch Commonwealth Games. He said yesterday that the lack of top class coaching and tracks in Australia was tempting him into staying on in Britain. "I don't care if I run lousy before or after, I just want that British title and trying to qualify for the British team."

Geoffrey Capes (left) and Allan Feuerbach, opponents in the put at Crystal Palace tomorrow evening.

had had the opportunity of being brought up in Russia or German athletics then Renato Staccher and the other world's best shot putters would be in a much better position to challenge Capes. Yesterday Miss Lynch pointed out that her wind-assisted 10.9sec for 100 metres in London was achieved without previous training. "I was so far from the thing there was concerned," she suggested, "the Portuguese were trying to put me out of the competition. I was in Alan Pascoe will be competing tomorrow in Lucerne and the 20 minutes later."

Geoffrey Capes (left) and Allan Feuerbach, opponents in the put at Crystal Palace tomorrow evening.

had had the opportunity of being brought up in Russia or German athletics then Renato Staccher and the other world's best shot putters would be in a much better position to challenge Capes. Yesterday Miss Lynch pointed out that her wind-assisted 10.9sec for 100 metres in London was achieved without previous training. "I was so far from the thing there was concerned," she suggested, "the Portuguese were trying to put me out of the competition. I was in Alan Pascoe will be competing tomorrow in Lucerne and the 20 minutes later."

Geoffrey Capes (left) and Allan Feuerbach, opponents in the put at Crystal Palace tomorrow evening.

had had the opportunity of being brought up in Russia or German athletics then Renato Staccher and the other world's best shot putters would be in a much better position to challenge Capes. Yesterday Miss Lynch pointed out that her wind-assisted 10.9sec for 100 metres in London was achieved without previous training. "I was so far from the thing there was concerned," she suggested, "the Portuguese were trying to put me out of the competition. I was in Alan Pascoe will be competing tomorrow in Lucerne and the 20 minutes later."

PORT racing

Piggott's mounts have form that cannot be lightly dismissed

Jim Snow, racing correspondent, reports on Piggott's recent success and the form of his horses.



Lester Piggott: could now close the gap behind Pat Eddery at the top of the jockeys' championship.

ottingham programme

Nottingham programme listing various horse races including the Bagthorpe Stakes and Flying Horse Trial.

Ludlow NH

Ludlow NH racing results listing winners and odds for various races.

Slipping notice under door good service

Slipping notice under door good service: A legal case concerning a notice slipped under a door.

Apology to Vindolanda archaeologists

Apology to Vindolanda archaeologists: A letter of apology from the Vindolanda Trust to archaeologists.

ottingham selections

Nottingham selections: Recommendations for various horse races.

Hamilton Park results

Hamilton Park results: Racing results from Hamilton Park.

Windsor

Windsor: Racing results from Windsor.

Appley Fair's Derby price shortens

Appley Fair's Derby price shortens: News about the Appley Fair Derby.

ottingham results

Nottingham results: Summary of racing results from Nottingham.

Pontefract

Pontefract: Racing results from Pontefract.

Stoute tries again

Stoute tries again: News about Michael Stoute's racing efforts.

Southwell NH

Southwell NH: Racing results from Southwell.

ottingham results

Nottingham results: Further racing results from Nottingham.

Windsor

Windsor: Further racing results from Windsor.

Stoute tries again

Stoute tries again: Further news about Michael Stoute.

Southwell NH

Southwell NH: Further racing results from Southwell.

Variety to add spice to the cricket library

Facts, figures and matters in lighter vein

Richard Streeton's review of cricket books, discussing 'The Cricketer' and other titles.

Advertisement for 'FOUND' featuring a cartoon illustration of a dog and a child, with text promoting a service for finding lost items.

PARLIAMENT, May 20, 1974

Ulster strike: Government not seeking confrontation but will preserve essential services

House of Commons

MR ORME, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office (Salford, West, Lab.) made a detailed statement setting out the circumstances leading to the proclamation yesterday of a state of emergency in Northern Ireland.

He said a number of roads around Belfast were obstructed today, as were roads in and around some of the other towns including Larne and Bangor. The blocks included trees and hijacked vehicles. Some have already been removed by the security forces and in many cases the necessary work is available. But the net effect has been a disruption of ordinary traffic and considerable inconvenience to parts of the Province, particularly in North and East Belfast.

Mr Len Murray, on behalf of the Trade Union Congress, and a further spokesman of the Northern Ireland Trade Union Committee, has condemned the actions of the Ulster Workers' Council. He said: "They are a body created to pursue a sectarian policy which is rejected by the trade union movement generally and all its objects and activities have no connexion with the protection of working people or the promotion of their common interests."

He went on to say: "The welfare of the great mass of the workers of Northern Ireland is at risk, and the TUC is in no doubt that they will return to work as soon as they can safely do so." The House will examine the statement that those who are bravely standing up against bullying and intimidation will rally the mass of the people of Northern Ireland to the path of reason.

The Government has a duty to preserve life. They will do so. Her Majesty's Forces have been put in a position to help to maintain essential services if necessary. I hope this will not be necessary. The Government will continue to take action to preserve the essential services then this will be done. The necessary steps will be taken to maintain law and order.

MR PYM (Cambridgeshire, C)—This is an attempt at disruption of the Summingdale communiqué and the present situation in relation to the communiqué. I am certain that the House, including Conservative MPs, will stand firm and resolute behind the Constitution and will support the Government in not allowing the timing of the election of the Government's functions to be dictated by political sides.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS (West Derbyshire, C) asked whether the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, in considering the need for subsidies to ensure sufficient supplies of basic foodstuffs.

MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS—Yes. Measures to ensure adequate supplies of food are primarily a matter for the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. I keep in close contact with him in developing the subsidy programme.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS—There is grave anxiety about our future food supplies, not only dairy produce but also other foodstuffs. The £730m of subsidies she is paying to consumers would be better employed in giving subsidies to the farming units which farmers use to produce the raw materials the housewife wants so much. Would she consider changing to that?

MR ORME—There has been a great misinterpretation of what the Sunningdale agreement stands for. Both the majority and the minority are protected in every aspect of any policy they feel they should pursue. There is no threat in the sense of pulling them into a united Ireland or by any other threat. If the Sunningdale agreement which covers aspects other than the Council of Ireland, such as security with the Republic and cooperation on economic and social matters, were allowed to work, it would be for the benefit of the people in the north and south.

It is this misinterpretation which is damaging the situation in Ireland. When people realize the facts they will come to see they are being misrepresented by a minority. The Secretary of State for Defence, in conjunction with the majority of people in Northern Ireland, has taken steps to ensure that suitable technicians are available if needed and the movement of troops which may be necessary has started.

CAPTAIN ORR (South Down, UUUC)—We welcome what Mr Orme said about the Government not seeking a confrontation. It is probably the most serious situation arising in the whole history of the last four years. It is necessary to guard one's words with the greatest possible care. The majority at present dislike the concept of a political strike, which is particularly an idea of intimidating people into such a strike. They understand that a Government should not concede that kind of pressure.

MR ORME—I think Captain Orr for what he said about not seeking confrontation. I hope that the communiqué is a statement that the House, including Conservative MPs, will stand firm and resolute behind the Constitution and will support the Government in not allowing the timing of the election of the Government's functions to be dictated by political sides.

MR BEITH (Berwick upon Tweed, L)—Could Mr Orme remind the Ulster Workers' Council that the kind of disorder they seem intent on creating is more likely to serve the interests of the Provisional IRA than the people they purport to represent?

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central File, Lab)—Will the minister give an assurance that if there is a reversion to producer subsidies, she will take account of the fact that some farmers can do without them?

MRS WILLIAMS—The latter is really a question for a policy decision by the Minister of Agriculture. On the first part, there has been a substantial increase in incomes, particularly of arable farmers, over the past two years. The difficulty is that this has not been reflected by the same kind of increase in the incomes of livestock farmers.

MRS JILL KNIGHT (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C)—When considering what food to subsidize, will she be up to her neck in anomalies, particularly in the case of bread. Has she any plans to put a subsidy on bread which is more women use to make bread, bearing in mind that there is a subsidy on bread?

MRS WILLIAMS—One does not move on a subsidy until the Price Commission has decided whether a price increase is justified or not.

MR ORME—The Ulster Workers' Council is an odd body, un-elected, and we still do not know many of the members who purport to be active and operational within it. We do know some other people are associated with it and people in our view who should not be associated with such a body. We are not going to negotiate with the UWC. We have listened to what they have to say. What they are asking for is non-negotiable.

MR MCNAMARA (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab)—Could he spell out the names of the past military organizations. MR ORME—The people who have been acting as observers have been the UDA, the UVF and the Orange Volunteers.

MR EDWIN WAINWRIGHT (Deane Valley, Lab)—There are too many important persons on the other side belonging to the Northern Ireland Protestants who want to go back to 1962. There is a growing feeling in this country that our boys should be withdrawn from Northern Ireland. If we were to go back to the 1962 situation, this is going to grow and if that happens it would be terrible.

MR ORME—I understand the feelings that people have about British troops in Northern Ireland and I know this is questioned in some quarters. I believe the majority of people support British troops remaining in Northern Ireland until we have moved into a situation where there is some stability and peace. I think Protestants have been misled by these people who purport to represent them.

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary (Birmingham, Stetchford, Lab.), replying to a private notice question, made a statement about the London Heathrow Airport yesterday and the discovery last night of a bomb at the main headquarters of the majority of people in Northern Ireland who deeply regret the need for this strike. The only method of resolving this difficulty is by political means, a by granting Assembly elections immediately.

MR JENKINS—On the first point, I announced on April 29 that we were going ahead with the proposed airport. It happened yesterday underlines the desirability of the measure. In a sense some part of it has been achieved, in that the airport is now open and the Metropolitan Police officer who will take over at London Airport, was in charge yesterday.

MR BEITH—The police were obviously speaking at cross purposes. MR JENKINS—I take note of what he said. I did not see the interview but I would be very careful. Mr Orme will take note of what he said. Scotland Yard does not have responsibility for the BBC or other television news which is a general responsibility. I do not and would not wish to issue directives about particular programmes.

MR JOHN PAGE (Harrow, West, C)—In view of the statement made by the Minister of State for Northern Ireland, the Home Secretary considering the reintroduction of capital punishment for acts of terrorism, could he think of any combination of terrorist circumstances and acts of hijacking which would induce him to do so?

MR JENKINS—I certainly do not speculate in these terms. It is not the Minister of the Rolls or the Home Secretary who decides what is the policy about capital punishment. This is a matter of legislative process which has been decided a number of occasions in this House.

Strong Conservative condemnation of food subsidies

MR SILVESTER (Manchester, Westminster, C) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what proportion of the total expenditure so far committed to food subsidies would be received by households with incomes over £30 a week and what proportion would be received by households with incomes under £30 a week.

MRS SHIRLEY WILLIAMS (Hertford and Stevenage, Lab)—It is estimated that 70 per cent of the expenditure will be received by households with incomes above £30 per week and 24 per cent by households with incomes below £30 a week. The rest will be spent on a larger than average part of their money on food and will benefit from it proportionally more than the rest of the population.

MR SILVESTER—Will she begin to recognize that by juggling these figures in this way she is framing the issue in a way that the vast majority of the money voted by Parliament for food subsidies is going to people she claims not to be seeking to help—the better-off—and a small proportion to poorer people? (Conservative cheer.)

MRS WILLIAMS—He must be aware that subsidies are financed by taxation and therefore if one increases taxes on the rich and if one decreases them on the poor, this is going to grow and if that happens it would be terrible.

MR EDWIN WAINWRIGHT (Deane Valley, Lab)—There are too many important persons on the other side belonging to the Northern Ireland Protestants who want to go back to 1962. There is a growing feeling in this country that our boys should be withdrawn from Northern Ireland. If we were to go back to the 1962 situation, this is going to grow and if that happens it would be terrible.

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary (Birmingham, Stetchford, Lab.), replying to a private notice question, made a statement about the London Heathrow Airport yesterday and the discovery last night of a bomb at the main headquarters of the majority of people in Northern Ireland who deeply regret the need for this strike. The only method of resolving this difficulty is by political means, a by granting Assembly elections immediately.

MR JENKINS—On the first point, I announced on April 29 that we were going ahead with the proposed airport. It happened yesterday underlines the desirability of the measure. In a sense some part of it has been achieved, in that the airport is now open and the Metropolitan Police officer who will take over at London Airport, was in charge yesterday.

MR BEITH—The police were obviously speaking at cross purposes. MR JENKINS—I take note of what he said. I did not see the interview but I would be very careful. Mr Orme will take note of what he said. Scotland Yard does not have responsibility for the BBC or other television news which is a general responsibility. I do not and would not wish to issue directives about particular programmes.

MR JOHN PAGE (Harrow, West, C)—In view of the statement made by the Minister of State for Northern Ireland, the Home Secretary considering the reintroduction of capital punishment for acts of terrorism, could he think of any combination of terrorist circumstances and acts of hijacking which would induce him to do so?

then there is constant redistribution of income which is part of the Government's policy. MR CHANNON (Southend, West, C)—Of the £700m she is advocating for food subsidies, £30m will be going to above £30 a week and £20m to those below. This is a total condemnation of the whole redistribution policy. (Conservative cheer.)

MRS WILLIAMS—It is nothing of the kind. Average wages today are encouraging 5 per cent a week. The question has been deliberately framed to give a misleading answer. (Conservative interruptions.) The benefit to the majority is much greater than to any other group in the community.

MRS WILLIAMS, later said: "The most recent index has shown a rise in average wages today in wholesale price of food inputs. Although all the increases of the past have not yet worked their way through it is nevertheless encouraging. It is a promising trend."

MR ADLEY (Christchurch and Lynton, C) asked what representations the Secretary of State had received about the works of her prices policy, and what replies she had sent.

MRS WILLIAMS—Representations and my replies are too numerous to detail. My appointment I have had frequent talks with representatives of trade industry and consumers about all aspects of prices policy.

MR ADLEY—Many people would consider that the Government's present plans for prices, which she is the minister responsible, are a disaster. Conservative Harry Egan's food is driving farmers into bankruptcy with unfavourable effects on the consumer, in a comparatively few weeks.

Millions of people are literally frightened to death about the coming increase in electricity charges. Particularly for older age groups. Hundreds of thousands of ratepayers are being driven to near bankruptcy and Mrs Williams, as the minister responsible for electricity, has refused to answer questions on rates.

MRS WILLIAMS—It is extraordinary that Mr Adley, coming from an industry which will not take action on food prices, makes the charges he did. It is easier to attack a constructive policy than to attack no policy. The previous Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Barber) said specifically about nationalized industries that he would not do what Sir Keith Joseph said as recently as five weeks ago, that Mr Adley should still believe that in nationalized industry price increases are wholly the decision of

this Government. Rates are decided with and decided upon by the Secretary of State for the Environment, who would be only pleased to reply to any allegations.

MR MADDEN (Sowerby, Lab)—Despite the unusual vitality of the Opposition benches which one can only assume is a direct response to the exhortations over the weeks of Mr John Gove of the letters Mrs Williams receives are from people who are grateful that this Government are following a positive price policy, an opposite to the Government's policy which apparently had no policy.

MRS WILLIAMS—We have had a good many letters, saying how grateful people are.

MRS SALLY OPPENHEIM (Gloucester, C)—The largest monthly figure for this year was recorded in the Financial Times grocery index which represents an annual rate of increase bigger than any increase over the last three years. The policy is nothing more than a piece of elaborate political ideology. (Conservative cheer.)

MRS WILLIAMS—In the last 10 years, the number of price increases was 200 per cent. I do not believe that in which this Government have been in office.

MR MACLENNAN—Shell are making a contribution to the Price Commission. They have indicated that they are not in a position to make a full statement about the matter. The Price Commission have advised on their remuneration.

MR REDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) asked the Secretary of State to instruct the Price Commission to instruct the companies making the prices of certain products of Shell Chemicals Ltd.

MR MACLENNAN—No. MR REDLEY—Since he has evidence that price control will cause the shortage of raw materials to be reduced, would he ask the Government if I were to charter a ship, load it with chemicals, take it three miles out to sea and bring it back to the home market, charging 30 per cent to 40 per cent return on the operation? This is the way to keep the British market supplied.

MR MACLENNAN—I do not know what he considers to be evidence. I have none. The letter from Shell is a series of assertions unsupported by evidence. My company, among others who have written to me recently, are facing such a shortage of polyesters in the European market. My company are being forced to buy from overseas at a higher price.

MR IOAN EVANS (Aber Lab) asked how much the Government had allocated to food subsidies. He said that food subsidies had reduced as a result; and how had affected the average family.

MR MACLENNAN, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection—The Government allocated £300m for food subsidies in the current financial year. Savings at the retail level introduced are about 7p per cent on milk, 5p per lb on beef, 10p per lb on lamb, 10p per lb on small loaves, and 7p per lb on eligible varieties of cheese.

The total saving for a family of two adults and children is estimated at about 10p per week.

MR EVANS—Before the election the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Heath) said they would reduce prices at a stroke. I first think a reduction of 10p per lb on beef. I think the Government have done this. The Opposition did it three (Labour cheer.)

MR MACLENNAN—The country will have notice of any reduction in the price of food. The price of food will be reduced to moderate, as we should expect. (Labour cheer and some interruptions.)

MR MACLENNAN—Shell are making a contribution to the Price Commission. They have indicated that they are not in a position to make a full statement about the matter. The Price Commission have advised on their remuneration.

MR REDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) asked the Secretary of State to instruct the Price Commission to instruct the companies making the prices of certain products of Shell Chemicals Ltd.

MR MACLENNAN—No. MR REDLEY—Since he has evidence that price control will cause the shortage of raw materials to be reduced, would he ask the Government if I were to charter a ship, load it with chemicals, take it three miles out to sea and bring it back to the home market, charging 30 per cent to 40 per cent return on the operation? This is the way to keep the British market supplied.

MR MACLENNAN—I do not know what he considers to be evidence. I have none. The letter from Shell is a series of assertions unsupported by evidence. My company, among others who have written to me recently, are facing such a shortage of polyesters in the European market. My company are being forced to buy from overseas at a higher price.

Bomb blast: Diversion of supplies from UK market

MR BRUCE-GARDYNE (South Angus, C) asked whether the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection had concluded her investigation of the effect on the market of the diversion of supplies of polypropylene and polystyrene from the United Kingdom to export markets for activities of the Price Commission.

MR MACLENNAN, Under Secretary (Cathness and Sutherland, Lab)—As I said on April 30, we will take into account in our review of the Price Code the diversion of supplies from the home market if this is shown to be caused by the code. Evidence sent to my department so far does not show any diversion of plastic materials away from the United Kingdom as a result of the price code. I am aware of no such activities in Great Britain and to maintain at a high level of vigilance over preventive and pre-emptive measures. That we are doing.

MR PRIOR (Lowestoft, C)—When will legislation be introduced to give the Home Office control of London Airport to a unified police force under the Metropolitan Police? We shall give the Home Office a notice in this legislation and we hope for it at the earliest possible moment.

I also raise the question of the need for a more effective explosive stores. Can he give an assurance that security at these stores is now brought to an as high level as security as is humanly possible?

MR JENKINS—On the first point, I announced on April 29 that we were going ahead with the proposed airport. It happened yesterday underlines the desirability of the measure. In a sense some part of it has been achieved, in that the airport is now open and the Metropolitan Police officer who will take over at London Airport, was in charge yesterday.

MR BEITH—The police were obviously speaking at cross purposes. MR JENKINS—I take note of what he said. I did not see the interview but I would be very careful. Mr Orme will take note of what he said. Scotland Yard does not have responsibility for the BBC or other television news which is a general responsibility. I do not and would not wish to issue directives about particular programmes.

MR JOHN PAGE (Harrow, West, C)—In view of the statement made by the Minister of State for Northern Ireland, the Home Secretary considering the reintroduction of capital punishment for acts of terrorism, could he think of any combination of terrorist circumstances and acts of hijacking which would induce him to do so?

Problems of small savers accentuated by policies of last government—minister

MR NORMAN LAMONT (Kingston upon Thames, C) moved: That this House regrets the general decline in the value of National Savings certificates and calls upon the Government to take positive measures to protect the interests of savers and to take steps to protect and incentivise to savers."

He said Bernard Shaw once remarked that the worst sin was not to do anything. He said that perhaps had been the attitude of successive governments to national savings. Perhaps, judging by the evidence from the Government benches today—(Conservative cheer)—it was the attitude of the Government towards savers who attempted to put something by for the future.

The small saver and small investor is an important part of the National Savings system. It is a free society. Whether one was talking about financing government or private industry it was a matter of national policy throughout the country would continue and that people would continue to behave rationally. Some of the National Savings Committee put their savings into a Resaver or a little bit of Hyde Park Corner.

There was a way out, namely, the National Savings Committee put their savings into a Resaver or a little bit of Hyde Park Corner. There was a way out, namely, the National Savings Committee put their savings into a Resaver or a little bit of Hyde Park Corner.

MR MICHAEL MCNATRA (Newbury, C) said the money box used to be part of every child's upbringing but was becoming a rarity and possibly a thing of the past. There was no longer taught in home or school.

MR HIGGINS (Worthing, C) said there was a tendency in the period of the general election for the impression to grow that if one did not think of inflation it would go away. That was a total and complete illusion.

MR GRYLLES (North-West Surrey, C) said that one of the old-age pension alone. Both parties over the last few years had made great strides to improve the lot of pensioners in general but government policies should not encompass all pensioners.

What conceivable constructive purpose is served by driving British exports to the export goods which subsequently have to be reimported?

MR MACLENNAN—Once again Mr Bruce-Gardyne is using words and short on evidence. He has not submitted one line of evidence to my department of to the Price Commission. The main factor causing the shortage has been a rise in demand coupled with plant breakdowns.

SIR JOHN HALL (Wycombe, C) asked whether the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection had concluded her investigation of the effect on the market of the diversion of supplies of polypropylene and polystyrene from the United Kingdom to export markets for activities of the Price Commission.

MR MACLENNAN, Under Secretary (Cathness and Sutherland, Lab)—As I said on April 30, we will take into account in our review of the Price Code the diversion of supplies from the home market if this is shown to be caused by the code. Evidence sent to my department so far does not show any diversion of plastic materials away from the United Kingdom as a result of the price code. I am aware of no such activities in Great Britain and to maintain at a high level of vigilance over preventive and pre-emptive measures. That we are doing.

MR PRIOR (Lowestoft, C)—When will legislation be introduced to give the Home Office control of London Airport to a unified police force under the Metropolitan Police? We shall give the Home Office a notice in this legislation and we hope for it at the earliest possible moment.

I also raise the question of the need for a more effective explosive stores. Can he give an assurance that security at these stores is now brought to an as high level as security as is humanly possible?

MR JENKINS—On the first point, I announced on April 29 that we were going ahead with the proposed airport. It happened yesterday underlines the desirability of the measure. In a sense some part of it has been achieved, in that the airport is now open and the Metropolitan Police officer who will take over at London Airport, was in charge yesterday.

MR BEITH—The police were obviously speaking at cross purposes. MR JENKINS—I take note of what he said. I did not see the interview but I would be very careful. Mr Orme will take note of what he said. Scotland Yard does not have responsibility for the BBC or other television news which is a general responsibility. I do not and would not wish to issue directives about particular programmes.

MR JOHN PAGE (Harrow, West, C)—In view of the statement made by the Minister of State for Northern Ireland, the Home Secretary considering the reintroduction of capital punishment for acts of terrorism, could he think of any combination of terrorist circumstances and acts of hijacking which would induce him to do so?

MR JENKINS—I certainly do not speculate in these terms. It is not the Minister of the Rolls or the Home Secretary who decides what is the policy about capital punishment. This is a matter of legislative process which has been decided a number of occasions in this House.

I would express my own extreme doubts whether, in these extremely difficult circumstances, to have people being convicted of terrorist activities under sentence of death would contribute to a diminution of the perils we face.

MR RICHARD WAINWRIGHT (Colne Valley, L) said it was astonishing after the Chancellor's Budget statement which advertised

same right standards which they themselves imposed. He asked whether the Government were satisfied that there were sufficient provisions in the Bill to deal with vessels which might attempt to circumvent the provisions during the course of the rescue. Vickers were afraid that boats chartered by pressmen were interfering.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill was read a second time. The Dumps Bill was read a second time. House adjourned, 6.20 pm.

19p difference in a jar of instant coffee

MR MCGRINDLE (Brent and Uxgate, C) asked what representations the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection had received about the price of identical jar instant coffee.

MR MACLENNAN, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection—The price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not. I am sure that the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not.

MR MACLENNAN—I never denied that bargains are obtained by shoppers. This is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not.

MR MACLENNAN—I have never denied that bargains are obtained by shoppers. This is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not.

MR MACLENNAN—I have never denied that bargains are obtained by shoppers. This is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not.

MR MACLENNAN—I have never denied that bargains are obtained by shoppers. This is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not.

MR MACLENNAN—I have never denied that bargains are obtained by shoppers. This is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not.

MR MACLENNAN—I have never denied that bargains are obtained by shoppers. This is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not.

MR MACLENNAN—I have never denied that bargains are obtained by shoppers. This is a matter of national interest and it is not for me to say whether the price of instant coffee is a matter of national interest or not.

MONTEFIBRE NOTICE

Montefibre S.p.A., producers of Meraklon (R) polypropylene fibre which is the result of research work carried out in their own laboratories based on the findings of Prof. Natta, Nobel award for chemistry, following the recent appearance on the market of other fibres of a similar type, wish to call the attention of their customers to the particular properties of Meraklon (R) polypropylene fibre.

Montefibre thus wish to warn customers not to attempt to use such fibres in blends with Meraklon (R), advising them at the same time that: — all responsibility is declined for damages, either direct or indirect, that may derive from such use; — all forms of technical assistance, promotional and sales aids ordinarily afforded to customers will in such case be withdrawn; — the right is reserved of safeguarding in every event the good name of Meraklon (R) polypropylene fibre, should the same be compromised by indiscriminate actions.

MONTEFIBRE logo and contact information: Distributor for United Kingdom: Montedison (U.K.) Ltd., 611/612 The Royal Exchange, MANCHESTER M2 7FE Telephone 061-832 5523 Telex 669542

Inquiries into discipline at sea

House of Lords LORD BESWICK, Minister of State for Industry, moving the second reading of the Merchant Shipping Bill, said it was similar to the one introduced by the previous Government and which was on its committee stage at the dissolution of Parliament. It would enable the United Kingdom to ratify the International Convention on the establishment of an international fund for compensation.

When the working groups report (he said) we shall be in a much better position to make long-term judgements, based on objective consideration. The proposals in the Bill made a definite advance in relation to the removal of provisions to remove unnecessary legislative provisions at the earliest opportunity, while increasing monetary penalties in provisions which were retained.

same right standards which they themselves imposed. He asked whether the Government were satisfied that there were sufficient provisions in the Bill to deal with vessels which might attempt to circumvent the provisions during the course of the rescue. Vickers were afraid that boats chartered by pressmen were interfering.

Index rise slowing down

MR GELES SHAW (Pudsey, C) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection for a statement on the latest movements of the food price index and the index of retail prices.

MRS WILLIAMS—Between February 19 and March 19 the food index rose by 1.2 per cent and the general index of retail prices by 0.9 per cent.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names like HOO, FRAY, JOHN, KELL, RAU, BRA, DUB, GIAC, MAR, MAT, MIRE, PICO.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Opera and Ballet: Covent Garden, Royal Opera House, London. The Marriage of Figaro. May 21-25. Tickets from £10.

CINEMAS

London: The Marriage of Figaro. The Marriage of Figaro. The Marriage of Figaro. The Marriage of Figaro.

THE ARTS

Every note alive with energy. LSO/Leinsdorf/Watts Festival Hall. Max Harrison.

Even amid the sternest, and long-lasting, demands of Brahms's Piano Concerto No 2, André Watts's technique seemed close to infallibility last night.

At the same time, his playing has enormous dynamism: every note is alive with energy. On this occasion, too, his rather ascetic stance, bypassing the many opportunities Brahms's textures give the soloist for varied pianistic colour, was complemented by Erich Leinsdorf's full-blown and emotional count of the orchestra.

Because graphic art and prints are a near-universal phenomenon, we tend to treat them all equally and jump in with stylistic comparisons and judgments. The Chinese were the first to print with woodblocks and they can masterfully combine many colours in a single work.

There is little trace in these prints of the "modern plastic language" which we know in the West, which has been developed against the intense opposition of academicians over the last 100 years.



New Designs, by Tao Teh-sheng

The changing face of Chinese art

The Gulbenkian Museum of Oriental Art in Darmstadt is offering a rare opportunity of seeing something of the art being produced in the People's Republic of China; 130 modern Chinese wood block prints are on show until the end of the month in an exhibition which comes from Stockholm and will afterwards be shown in European capitals.

Chinese art, too, is changing all the time. There are now artists here, like Tung Lien-pao's Tool Plant in a Rural Commune, which take Western realism, but drop its static perspective viewpoint and combine it with the expression and with what the Chinese apply call the "brimfulness" of folk art.

Party pieces with aplomb

Dream. More French opera, yes French in Robert Lloyd's movie "Elle ne m'aime pas" from Verdi's Don Carlos. How wrong that for Katherine Tinsley to sing "O gon fatal", albeit thrillingly, neither in French or English but in Italian.

There were flops, but not among those items culled from the present Coliseum repertoire. I like reacquainting myself with Clifford Grant's warm Father Christmas opposite Tinsley's Leonora and with Hammond Stroud's characterful Paggiacci Prologue. No marks at all to the dreadful ballet orchestra who, in spite of Charles Mackerras's direction, was at a loss in this music. Why on earth was not one of our opera bands in the pit?

Arthur Negus on the Road

Stanley Reynolds. "Lord Clerk with price tags on". This week's Radio Times said of Arthur Negus in a rare moment of irreverence. On Sunday on BBC 1 Negus departed from his normal video job of pricing antiques on Going for a Song and went for a ride in a canary yellow Rolls-Royce along the old London to Bath coach road.

He stood before one old inn after another while crowds collected to see the television camera and a constant duo was set up by passing heavy vehicles. Johnny Morris wouldn't have missed a chance like that, Muggeridge neither. But Negus merely waffled on in his West Country drawl about "highwaymen" and "hands of ruffians" who used to descend from London, some in coaches pulled by "panning dogs".

John Percival. Kelvin Coe joined Festival Ballet from Australia only this season but already he has danced the lead in three of their big classics, although his Swan Lake debut on Friday was the first we were invited to review. It was not only the practice of casting all the principals to dance almost all these ballets in rotation is well advised; it savours too much of "Buggles's turn" and, by spreading performances too thinly, prevents dancers from developing to full stature those parts which suit them best.

As Siegfried, Coe shows himself to be an exceptionally strong partner. He lifts Gave Fulton so quickly and easily as to give the illusion of preventing her from developing. It is probably the affect Ivanov's choreography intended although it seldom happens. His support for the ballerina is attentive in the old fashioned style we used to know from people like Anton Dolin.

His acting, too, is in the same manner: simple, sincere and straightforward. His friendly, cheerful face is unfortunately not quite what one hopes for in this role, and noble melancholy sits a little awkwardly upon him. Not that the production is particularly successful in expressing this mood anyway; the romantic solo at the beginning of act two is a somewhat clumsy attempt to land in arabesque what Nureyev mounted for the Royal Ballet at the end of the preceding scene.

In his bravura solos, Coe throws off one or two impressive steps, but it is rash to keep attempting to land in arabesque from tours en l'air when it is obviously such a strain and produces a wobble. That trick is only worth while when done perfectly. His pirouettes in the "Black Swan" could lack pace and poise, and some of the usual jumps he introduced made me wonder whether perhaps he is happiest in character parts. Miss Fulton's Odile has more character than her Odile. It is confidently danced; the 32 fouettés went very smoothly. Carole Hill's sparkling aplomb and Luis Fuente's vigour in the pas de trois stand out among an energetic but not particularly stylish supporting cast.

French dancers for Le Corsaire. Francesca Zumbo, principal dancer of the Paris Opéra Ballet, has been engaged by London Festival Ballet to give two performances of Le Corsaire pas de deux at the London Coliseum tomorrow and on Thursday. This will be her first appearance in London, and her partner will be Patrick Barr, who is a regular guest artist with Festival Ballet.

New Losey film. Daniel M. Angel is to make the film Englishwoman, by Tom Wiseman, which will go into production at the end of September. Michael Caine and Glenda Jackson will play the leads, and Joseph Losey will direct.

Waddington Graphics opens tomorrow at 31 Cork St. W.1. with a wide selection of contemporary original graphics. Blake, Hockney, Rauschenberg, etc.

THE TIMES REPORTAGE. We like to keep you in the know. Art Exhibitions: Waddington Galleries, 14 Cork Street, London W.1.

Alan Blyth. Lillian Baylis would surely have been pleased to hear and see the descendants of her first charges producing their part in Verdi's Don Carlos.

Guy Brett. I would like to correct an inaccuracy in my last review. The proper title of the book I referred to is 'The Book of the Dead' by Pauline Tinsley and Laszlo Legéza.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The City Planning Department will be responsible generally for the planning of the City including local plans (comprising District, action area and subject plans), development control and other matters associated with environment and conservation.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PLANNER (Ref. 57) PO 2 (1) - (£4,230-£4,737)

The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of a Group controlling development in a sector of the City.

SENIOR PLANNER (Ref. 53) PO 1 (3) - (£3,846-£4,356)

This post will involve assisting the Principal Planner with development control for a sector of the City.

PLANNER (Ref. 64) PO 1 (1) - (£3,273-£3,729)

This post involves development control duties.

ASSISTANT PLANNER (Ref. 55) AP 1-SO 1 - (£1,353-£3,165)

The starting salary within the above career grade will be according to experience and qualifications. Duties will include development control work.

PLANS/ENVIRONMENT DIVISION (LOCAL PLANS)

GROUP LEADER (Ref. 4) PO 2 (1) - (£4,230-£4,737)

The successful applicant will be responsible for arranging and managing work priorities, output on research and industry in employment matters under the direction of the Divisional Head.

SENIOR PLANNER (Ref. 5) PO 1 (3) - (£3,846-£4,356)

This post is second in charge of a group responsible for maintaining a statistical library and data records. The successful candidate will be particularly responsible for co-ordination and liaison in employment and industrial land matters, and will have involvement in planning, local plan/project teams.

PLANNER (Ref. 6) PO 1 (1) - (£3,273-£3,729)

This post involves assisting as directed on all research work undertaken. The successful applicant will be particularly responsible for operating a new terminal link with a 1904A computer, and for developing its use for data research and development control. Applicants should have experience in the use of computers and/or terminal links.

SENIOR PLANNER (Ref. 10) PO 1 (3) - (£3,846-£4,356)

The appointed candidate will be responsible to the Group Leader for liaison with South Glamorgan County Council on the structure, planning, co-ordination of local plans and the detailed direction of small technical working groups engaged on a variety of plan matters.

Application forms are available from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff, CF1 3ND (telephone Cardiff (0222) 31033, ext 430) and must be returned no later than the 31st May, 1974.

With the approval of the Local Government Staff Commission for Wales, it has been agreed that applications need not be serving Local Government Officers although Local Government Officers affected by the reorganisation of Local Government will be given preference. Applicants who have previously applied for these posts need not reapply as they will be considered with any new applicants.

CITY OF CARDIFF



Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications should be submitted to the University of New South Wales, Professor of Geography, School of Geography, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033, Australia, by 24 June 1974.

This is an additional chair in the School of Geography within the Faculty of Applied Sciences. The new professor will share in the responsibility for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in economic geography and in human geography.

The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising research in economic geography by staff and postgraduate students. Experience in applied economic geography is desirable. The recent head of the School is Professor J. A. Kinnaird, N.S.W. 2033, Australia, by 24 June 1974.

Subject to the consent of the University Council, Professor may undertake research in his own field of research.

Flinders University of South Australia LECTURER IN EDUCATION (Educational Administration)

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Education (Educational Administration) at Flinders University of South Australia. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching and supervising research in educational administration. A special interest in organisational theory and administrative practice in school administration is an advantage. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Education, Flinders University, Adelaide, S.A. 5001, Australia, by 24 June 1974.

Griffith University, Brisbane TWO SENIOR LECTURERS - SCHOOL OF MODERN ASIAN STUDIES

Griffith University will take its first undergraduate intake in March, 1975. The University is committed to interdisciplinary studies.

In the School of Modern Asian Studies work will be done in the following fields: ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY, MODERN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY AND MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE.

The First Chairman of the School is Professor Ho Peng-oke. Applicants should be qualified in one or more of the fields of economics, geography, and sociology, with special reference to East and South-east Asia.

Monash University PROFESSOR OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Librarianship and Director of the Graduate School of Librarianship. This is the second School of Librarianship to be located within an Australian university. If successful staff can be appointed, the School will be one of the largest in the world. Teaching will be in the areas of library science, library management and library development. The successful candidate will be a professional librarian with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a university library. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Librarianship, Monash University, Victoria, Australia, by 24 June 1974.

Australian National University SENIOR TUTOR IN FRENCH

Appointment will be in the Department of Romance Languages (Head: Professor D. P. Scoble). The successful candidate will be a professional linguist with a minimum of 10 years' experience in a university. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Romance Languages, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, by 24 June 1974.

University of Exeter ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN - LAW LIBRARY

Applications are invited for one post of Assistant Librarian Grade 2 (scale from £1,252-£2,583 per annum with prospects of promotion to Grade 3, £2,583-£3,700 per annum). The successful candidate would be a professional librarian with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a university library. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Law, University of Exeter, Exeter, Devon, England, by 24 June 1974.

University of Dundee DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in the above Department (scale from £1,000-£2,000 per annum) from candidates with an interest in any branch of philosophy. The successful candidate will be a professional philosopher with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a university. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, by 24 June 1974.

University of Liverpool FACULTY OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in the Faculty of Engineering Science. The successful candidate will be a professional engineer with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a university. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Faculty of Engineering Science, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England, by 24 June 1974.

University of Bristol THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in the School of Education. Candidates should have a good honours degree and professional qualifications. Experience in an appropriate library and in the field of education generally would be additional advantages. Salary on a scale £1,100-£1,543. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the School of Education, University of Bristol, Bristol, England, by 24 June 1974.

University of Exeter ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN - LAW LIBRARY

Applications are invited for one post of Assistant Librarian Grade 2 (scale from £1,252-£2,583 per annum with prospects of promotion to Grade 3, £2,583-£3,700 per annum). The successful candidate would be a professional librarian with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a university library. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Law, University of Exeter, Exeter, Devon, England, by 24 June 1974.

University of Dundee DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in the above Department (scale from £1,000-£2,000 per annum) from candidates with an interest in any branch of philosophy. The successful candidate will be a professional philosopher with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a university. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, by 24 June 1974.

University of Liverpool FACULTY OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in the Faculty of Engineering Science. The successful candidate will be a professional engineer with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a university. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Faculty of Engineering Science, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England, by 24 June 1974.

University of Bristol THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in the School of Education. Candidates should have a good honours degree and professional qualifications. Experience in an appropriate library and in the field of education generally would be additional advantages. Salary on a scale £1,100-£1,543. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the School of Education, University of Bristol, Bristol, England, by 24 June 1974.

University of Exeter ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN - LAW LIBRARY

Applications are invited for one post of Assistant Librarian Grade 2 (scale from £1,252-£2,583 per annum with prospects of promotion to Grade 3, £2,583-£3,700 per annum). The successful candidate would be a professional librarian with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a university library. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Law, University of Exeter, Exeter, Devon, England, by 24 June 1974.

University of Dundee DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in the above Department (scale from £1,000-£2,000 per annum) from candidates with an interest in any branch of philosophy. The successful candidate will be a professional philosopher with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a university. Applications should be submitted to the Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, by 24 June 1974.

County of Cleveland COUNTY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR £3,729-£4,230

The main duties of the post will be of a Conveyancing nature in connection with the whole range of County Council Conveyancing (registered and unregistered land). Applications will be considered from newly qualified solicitors.

The new County of Cleveland which has a population of 566,000 is situated in an area of outstanding countryside and coastline with excellent leisure and recreational facilities.

Financial assistance with household removal expenses may be available in approved cases. Temporary housing accommodation may be available if required.

Application forms and job descriptions obtainable from C. J. A. Harcourt, County Secretary, Municipal Buildings, Middlebrough, Teesside TS1 2QH (Tel. 48155 Ext. 2011) and should be returned as soon as possible.

This advertisement is placed after consultation with the Staff Commission, who have agreed that whilst preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers, this will not exclude appointment of persons employed outside the Local Government Service.

PERSONNEL TRAINING AND A CAREER

As the largest UK Group of Employment Agencies specialising in many categories of professional staff, we are still small enough to be able to offer early responsibility, rapid promotion, and high financial reward to a trainee executive/interviewer.

1974 is a year of considerable expansion and we want to recruit three well educated young men under 26 whose earnings in their first year will be within the range £1,700 to £2,200, and in their second year between £2,000 to £3,000.

The work is involved in every aspect of interviewing and finding permanent and temporary jobs for professional people. We have vacancies in both our London offices.

Ring : 01-226 8438 ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL LIMITED, 63/65 Moorgate, London, EC2.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS University of Liverpool FACULTY OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS University of Bristol THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Applications are invited for an appointment for a 2-year period as a Principal Agricultural Economist in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The post involves investigation of problems within the areas of agriculture, fisheries and food, and assists with certain cost benefit studies.

QUALIFICATIONS A degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or a post-graduate degree, in economics, agricultural economics, agriculture or a closely related subject, together with several years' post-graduate experience in economics. Experience as an economist in the agricultural, fisheries and food or closely related industries would be an advantage.

SALARY Within the salary range of £3,890-£5,070 per annum depending on qualifications and experience.

For full details and application form write to Mr. F. K. V. Evans, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Personnel Division II, Room 510, White Horse House, 30-34 Kingsway, London WC2E 6TU or telephone 01-405 4310 Ext. 316. Please quote EP 10850.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications - 8th June 1974.

ENGINEERING - CORPORATE PLANNER

Young Public Company seeks an Experienced, Qualified Engineer for a challenging and important post. The position carries the benefit of a company car and pension scheme. Salary negotiable. Age 28-42. Replies direct to the:

Managing Director DOM HOLDINGS LIMITED, Royston House, Royston, Herts.

The Open University Part-time Tutors & Counsellors

Applications are invited for the following part-time posts to take effect from January, 1975:

Course Tutors and Counsellors In 1975 the University will be offering 84 courses in six broad areas: Arts, Educational Studies, Mathematics, Science, Social Science and Technology. The courses are based on an integrated structure of correspondence assignments, radio and television broadcasts, and a regionally organised counselling and tutorial system.

COURSE TUTORS are responsible for commenting on and grading students' written assignments, for replying to queries about students' work and for conducting face-to-face tutorials, normally at local study centres. The COUNSELLORS' main responsibilities are to give study advice to the students assigned to him (and in the case of Foundation Course students, tutorial support) and to help to organise discussion groups at local study centres. The time needed for University duties varies according to individual contracts, but on average will occupy perhaps one evening per week for most of the year.

Appointments will normally be tenable for one year. Fees vary according to individual workloads. Applicants should be graduates with recent teaching experience in further, adult or higher education.

To obtain application forms and further particulars send a POSTCARD to The Tutors Office (T), The Open University, P.O. Box 22, Milton Keynes, MK7 9AL. EARLY APPLICATION IS STRONGLY ADVISED: although there is no closing date, positions reserved before 28th JUNE are more likely to be successful than those reserved after.

Applications may be submitted for any of the University's posts of Course Tutor or Counsellor but applicants are asked to note that the number of appointments of new staff will vary between courses and regions and the chance of successful application are, therefore, limited. Tables indicating by course and region the University's total need of Tutors and Counsellors will be supplied with the Further Particulars.

(Note: Existing members of the University's panel of Tutors and Counsellors will automatically be sent application forms in the near future.)

Consumers' Association - publishers of Which? - campaigners on behalf of consumers

We need an outstanding PERSONNEL OFFICER How about you?

You care about people. You listen to them and they listen to you. You are imaginative, flexible, responsive. You can handle the wide ranging demands of a busy personnel office - 400 staff to look after, spread over 4 locations: recruitment; training; salary administration etc. But you're no slave to orthodoxy - and you've learnt the diplomatic arts.

You may have extensive personnel experience or qualifications: but these are nothing without the right personal qualities to do justice to this challenging job. You will have a first class education, varied working experience, an easy command of English (and of figures).

Further details and application form from - Staff Appointments Officer, Consumers' Association, 14 Bockingham Street, London WC2N 6DS. Tel. 01-839 1222.

£4,000 plus Appointments Oxford Regional Health Authority Regional Architect

is required to manage the Architect's Department of the RHA works organisation. Accountable to the Regional Works Officer, he will give advice on all architectural matters and participate in the formulation of the capital programme. He is the named architect where work is undertaken directly by the Authority where work is contracted out, he will instruct nominated architects.

The Department's architects have developed a planning and building system called the OXFORD METHOD, which has achieved recognition as a highly efficient and adaptable hospital building system. The Department incorporates a Research and Development section which is concerned with the development of the Method and Computer-aided design.

Candidates must be registered architects from within the Health Service in England and evidence will be required of several years' experience in the design, construction and management of major building projects.

SALARY SCALE: £5,900 RISING TO £8,400 PER ANNUM. Application forms and further particulars from the Regional Appointments Unit, Oxford Regional Health Authority, Old Road, Headington, Oxford OX3 7LP. Telephone Oxford 07545 Ext. 229. Closing date for receipt of applications: 24 June, 1974.

We are commissioned to formulate a policy for Redevelopment of a number of towns in West Africa to prepare Development Plans and Reports and require a

DYNAMIC TOWN PLANNER

to lead our team. Design work will be carried out in London. Initial appointment from 12 to 15 months. Salary in excess of £7,500.

Apply with curriculum vitae: ROTTENBERG ASSOCIATES, 134 Gloucester Avenue, London NW1 8UA.

GROUP BORROWINGS on an international scale

This opportunity is with a leading multi-portfolio insurance company, UK based, with extensive international interests. The Treasury function, part of the International Corporate Finance Division, has a Group-wide role and offers this career appointment. The duties will include direct negotiations with lenders and lawyers for fresh borrowings and in connection with revisions to existing borrowings, building and maintaining effective systems for checking and recording loan agreements, and planning the corporate and fiscal framework of the Group's overseas property activities. Candidates, probably lawyers or qualified accountants should have had experience in either of these fields.

Please write quoting ref. 18 and giving details of your experience, qualifications and present salary which will be forwarded direct to our client. Should there be any companies whose application should NOT be sent please list these separately.

R. Liewellyn MSL ADVERTISING SERVICES LIMITED, 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DS

CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON UNRESTRICTED ADVERTISEMENT

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT TRAFFIC SECTION PRINCIPAL ENGINEER, P.O.1 (6-10) (£3,846-£4,356 per annum) E2/3

Will lead the traffic management team engaged in the layout, design and implementation, in conjunction with engineering sections, of traffic management and parking schemes, management of the Council's car parks and services for other engineering and planning projects. Comprehensive agency agreement for highways is anticipated. Chartered Civil or Municipal Engineer with additional qualification in Traffic Engineering required.

Car allowance may be available. Housing accommodation available in approved cases for temporary period. Up to £200 may be available toward removal expenses. Application forms from City Engineer, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 4XB, to be returned by 3rd June, 1974. Local Government Staff Commission Approved.

All other factors being equal, preference will be given local government officers affected by re-organisation.

HAMPSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY PROSECUTING SOLICITORS

Applications are invited from Solicitors to fill the following posts: A. Prosecuting Solicitor at Aldershot Salary range £4,511 to £5,118. B. Prosecuting Solicitors at Aldershot/Basing

Salaries range £5,504 to £4,860. Applicants for post A. will be responsible to the proper conduct of Police Prosecutions in Aldershot and Basing. Preference will be given to applicants who are qualified in criminal law and procedure. Applicants for post B. will conduct prosecutions in areas described, and will be under the general guidance of an experienced Solicitor. Newly admitted Solicitors considered. Commencing salary will be in accordance with experience and will be subject to a probationary period of 12 months.

Details of pay, and subsistence allowances, expenses, transport, lodging allowances, etc. will be with application forms, which can be obtained from South Side Offices, Law Courts, Winchester, Hants SO1, and should be returned to the post not later than 24th June 1974. A short list of applicants will be sent and interviews will take place at my office on 17th July 1974.

F. R. L. DANKS, Chief Prosecuting Solicitor

هناك من العمل

£4,000 plus Appointments

**Police Authority
Prosecuting Solicitors**
Chief Prosecuting Solicitor's Office

£4,511-£5,118
£3,504-£4,356
or £4,511

The Unit, offering a complete service to the Police, operates with an establishment of 21 solicitors in a variety of locations permitting city, town and rural court experience.

Placement within the salary scales will be dependent upon the experience and qualities of the individual. A review will aim to examine merit and ability increments and to establish positive arrangements for career progression.

The duties involve travel throughout the country and an essential car user allowance, and allowances for meals are paid.

Send full personal and career details and the names and addresses of two referees to D. W. Ritchie, Esq., LL.B., Chief Prosecuting Solicitor.

After consultation with that Local Government Staff Commission these posts are advertised without restriction but all other things being equal preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers.

Nottinghamshire County Council
County Hall West Bridgford
Nottingham NG2 7BP

**MANAGER
PERSONNEL AND TRAINING**

BARIC designs and sells computer systems, and processes customers' work on its own System 4 and 1900 computers at sites throughout the U.K. and Eire. The Company is seeking a Manager for the Personnel and Training Sector. He would propose policy to the M.D., and implement this policy once agreed, with the main aim of caring for the well-being of staff in their work, and providing optimum conditions for their personal development consistent with BARIC's primary task.

THE COMPANY
Founded 1970, as ICL subsidiary and an associate of Barclays Bank, BARIC is one of the two largest computer bureaux in the U.K. and Eire, 1,000 staff. Forecast turnover 1973/1974 is £5.2 million. BARIC is profitable and has been steadily growing since 1970. Organised with three operating sectors (area based) supported by strong central services - Personnel and Training, Financial Control and Accounts, Planning.

THE JOB
The Personnel and Training Manager reports to the M.D., and is responsible for proposing and implementing policy throughout the Company concerning organisational structure, manpower planning, role analysis and design; appraisals of performance, work and career needs; training, recruitment and conditions of employment. He is a member of BARIC's senior management group and is based in London. His sector has 12 professional staff, 3 reporting directly to him.

BARIC is a company that is doing something about the work problems and needs of its staff. Currently all staff in London, in collaboration with the Tavistock Institute, are engaged

in a process designed to help staff in planning for their work and career needs. The Personnel and Training Manager will be expected to help in guiding this work and through his sector provide a focus for initiating change.

THE MAN
The job requires maturity, a sensitivity to individual, group and organisational needs and an ability to translate this awareness into workable personnel policies. The job is not an easy one; high intelligence and perseverance are needed, particularly in those aspects which involve changing accepted procedures.

The experience necessary is not likely to have been gained before 35. The man appointed will probably have worked as a Personnel Manager and have made use of social science contributions in the understanding of organisations. It is a job offering an unusual opportunity, as the M.D. wants BARIC to be a leader in developing the right sort of organisation for staff.

Salary negotiable between £5,455-£7,295. Company pension scheme.

The Tavistock Institute has been retained by BARIC to advise on the selection and for an application form and more information please write to:-

A. G. K. Bain,
Tavistock Institute of Human Relations,
120 Belsize Lane,
London, N.W.3.
or call 01-435 7111

BARIC
BARIC IS AN ICL/BARCLAYS BANK COMPANY

CJA RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No: 887374

OVERSEAS SALES NEGOTIATORS

Scope to head up the total sales function in an overseas territory within the short/medium term.

Based - N.E. ENGLAND
EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURER - PROCESS INDUSTRY - T/O CIRCA £10 MILLION

These vacancies are open to candidates aged 24-30, preferably single, who have a minimum of 18 months commercial/industrial experience of conducting business at a senior level. Responsibility will be to the Sales Director for the negotiation, development and servicing of profitable contracts of upwards of £100,000 each, with Shipbuilders and Shipowners in the World markets. A comprehensive 3 month product and field training will be provided, including approximately 3 months in Japan. Candidates must be highly profit orientated, adaptable, resilient and possess a strong commercial streak. Initial basic salary £3,800-£5,000 + bonus + car; contributory pension; life insurance; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference OSN3497/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3578. TELEX 887374

CJRA PERSONNEL AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

HOLBORN - LONDON
EXPANDING MEDIUM SIZED FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

An interesting appointment for an able administrator who is keen to establish this new and vital operation.

This vacancy calls for candidates aged 40-55 who can demonstrate successful administrative/personnel experience which will have been gained either in the public sector, services, commerce or industry. The selected candidate will be totally responsible to the partners for the smooth running of the office. This overall responsibility will include the recruitment of staff; the control of salaries, staff records, communications, post, print room, catering, library; and the liaison with the landlord and office cleaning contractors. The right man will have a friendly and diplomatic manner, possess a sense of humour, yet operate with the high degree of efficiency expected for this essential function. Initial salary negotiable £3,000-£4,000, pension and life assurance scheme being implemented. Applications in strict confidence under reference POA7808/TT will be forwarded unopened to our client unless you list companies to which they should not be forwarded in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH

Chartered Accountants

Cape Town £3,700 to £5,000

For South African Associates, Arthur Young & Co., write applications from recently qualified Chartered accountants and from persons awaiting the results of their final examination, to work as audit seniors in their Cape Town office.

These positions offer:

- Wide experience in auditing and involvement in taxation and investigation work
- Comprehensive staff training programme
- Salary of £3,700 for those newly qualified rising to £5,000 depending on experience
- Low taxation
- Assisted passage and generous settling in allowance
- Promotion based purely on merit.

A partner from Cape Town office will be in London on May 28 and May 29 and would like to meet interested applicants. Please write in confidence giving brief career details to:

Clifford Thornton,
Arthur Young
McClelland Moores & Co.,
Moore House, London Wall,
London EC2Y 5HP.
Tel: 01-628 4070 ext. 119

**SOUTH WALES
GENERAL WORKS
MANAGER**

SALARY AROUND £5,000 PER ANNUM PLUS COMPANY CAR

THE COMPANY
Fast-expanding capital intensive Plastics Company undertaking major expansion. Location South Wales area.

THE JOB
The control and co-ordination of several manufacturing units producing different products.

THE MAN
Probably aged about 40 with proven works management experience, preferably in a medium sized capital intensive operation.

THE FUTURE
Future prospects for advancement to Board and profit sharing are excellent.

BOX No. 2766 C, THE TIMES.

BARNSELY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
(£7,386-£8,016) (subject to approval)

DEPUTY LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
(£5,744 x 133 (3)-£6,143)

The post of Legal and Administrative Officer is a chief officer appointment with responsibility for the management of the administrative, committee and legal sections of the department. Certain staff will also be required to act for the Clerk and Chief Executive Officer but for all aspects of day to day management the responsibility will rest with the officer appointed.

The post of Deputy Legal and Administrative Officer is a senior appointment which will carry responsibility for the management of the legal services and involve attendance at Committees.

Applicants for both appointments must be experienced Solicitors who have had considerable committee and management experience.

Application forms, returnable by the 3rd June, 1974 are obtainable from the Establishment Officer, Town Hall, Barnsley, S70 2TA.

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission for England and applications are restricted to local government staff serving in England (excluding London) or Wales.

A. Bleasby, Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.

Principal Estates Surveyor

16-£5,223 (including London Weighting) essential user car allowance.

is a new third tier post in the Estates & Valuation Department. The person appointed will head a Division with responsibility for the development and management of the Corporation's estate (other than housing), for maintenance of buildings, for rating and for Drawing Office services. He will be expected to lead the post business management team, together with drive and initiative to develop and improve the operations Division.

is one of the largest of the London Boroughs. The population is about 334,000 and the Borough has a total rateable value of about £44m. The Corporation has a significant estate from the post business management team, together with drive and initiative to develop and improve the operations Division.

Applications are invited from Chartered Surveyors with wide experience at senior level.

Special cases assistance will be considered for temporary accommodation and grants towards removal expenses.

CROYDON

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Estates Surveyor & Valuer, London Borough of Croydon, Post Office, Post Road, Croydon CR9 3JY or telephone 4433. Ext: 2382. Closing date for applications 12th June, 1974.

**South Wales
PERSONNEL/TRAINING
OFFICER**

Salary around £4,000 per annum

THE COMPANY
Fast-expanding capital intensive Plastics Company undertaking major expansion. Location South Wales area.

THE JOB
Selection and training of all personnel.

THE MAN
Mid 30 plus. Experienced and preferably qualified in this field.

THE FUTURE
The Company places great importance on these areas as the key to expansion. Prospects therefore for a Board appointment and profit sharing are excellent.

Box 2765 C, The Times.

**INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY
LONDON**

An Industrial Relations SECRETARY is required by a National Employers' Organisation in Westminster.

This is a responsible post, involving contact with Government Departments, allied bodies, members and trade unions; Committee and Conciliation Board work; and the preparation of analyses and reports.

Applicants should be aged 30-40; have a degree in law or economics; experience in industrial relations; and an aptitude for high quality written work.

Salary in the range £4,000 to £5,000 depending on qualifications and experience.

Applications, giving full details, to the General Secretary, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Romney House, Tufnell Street, London, SW1P 3DU.

**BOTTLING EQUIPMENT
MANUFACTURERS**

P.A. Milan (Established 1910) is setting up a U.K. factory to market their bottling equipment. The new factory must be run by a dynamic and efficient team, who we are seeking.

SALES MANAGER
Candidates must have a thorough technical knowledge of speed lines in the bottling industry. He must be able to travel and work long hours and must have first class contacts at all levels. Offices will be in central London. We offer:

- Annual Salary between six and seven thousand pounds.
- Commission on the total sales of the new U.K. company.
- Company car.
- First year's salary guaranteed by contract.

SALES ENGINEER
Candidate is also required to have the necessary technical knowledge and sales experience of the industry and be able to travel and work closely with the Sales Manager running the organisation.

Annual Salary three thousand five hundred to four thousand pounds.
Plus benefits similar to the Sales Manager

Write in writing to Fritchard, Engelfield and Tobin (Ref. 25 Great Castle Street, W.1.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALER

£12,000 +

An established world-wide American bank is seeking a Foreign Exchange Trading Manager for its Singapore branch and affiliate foreign exchange and funding operations. Individual would supervise 5 man trading room.

Inquiries, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed to:

General Manager,
Box 2768 C,
Box 2768 C, The Times.

Don't miss the opportunity to fill your senior vacancies of £4,000 plus.

Remember each Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the

£4,000 plus Appointments Page

Only £7.10 per single column centimetre

For details, or to book your advertisement,

ring The Times appointments team 01-236 8691

**CARPET FINISHING
MANAGER**
AROUND £10,000 per annum

One of Australia's leading carpet manufacturers are seeking a well qualified and highly experienced finishing manager for a continuous dyeing process for tufted carpet.

The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate a sound record of achievement in both the development and production fields. The position is located in Australia and a generous relocation allowance will be provided.

Interviews will be held in London during the next few weeks and applications giving full details of background and experience should be addressed to:

"FINISHING MANAGER,"
C/o Alexander Fraser and Son Ltd.,
Epworth House, City Road, London, EC1Y 1AP

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE WOODARD CORPORATION

**GRENVILLE COLLEGE, BIDEFORD
HEADMASTER**

The Provost and Chapter of the Western Division of the Woodard Corporation invite applications for the post of Headmaster which will become vacant in September, 1975.

There are at present 320 boys aged from 11-18 years, 55 of whom are day boys. The present Headmaster is a member of S.H.M.I.S.

Candidates are invited to make application not later than 1st July, 1974 and these should be sent to the PROVOST, c/o S. R. PERRATT Esq., GOODLAND BULL & CO., BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, CORPORATION STREET, TAUNTON.

From whom all particulars may be obtained. A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.

City firm with growing shipping practice seeks assistant SOLICITOR with two years or more experience in admiralty law who wishes to extend his experience into the commercial aspects of SHIPPING

Applications should be sent to FRESHFIELDS GRINDALL HOUSE 55 NEWGATE STREET LONDON EC1A 1LH (tel. 8587)

**APPOINTMENTS
VACANT
also on
pages
12 and 14**

Appointments Vacant also on pages 12 and 13
GENERAL VACANCIES
Occupational or Social PSYCHOLOGIST
A national organization concerned with Health and Nutrition needs an occupational/social psychologist to organise selection, assessment, and training of group leaders, assist in Research and Statistical analysis.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN
invites applications for the post of
DRAMA OFFICER
The post will mainly be concerned with the development of regional theatres in England and will involve extensive travelling. Salary on the scale £2,396 to £3,029 under review.

BOOKKEEPER
We are looking for a qualified Bookkeeper to take charge of all financial matters at our distribution centre/warehouse in Enfield; to be directly responsible to the Managing Director. Good salary and friendly working conditions.

CAREERS IN INSURANCE BROKING
Lloyd's Brokers, operating internationally, offer a few career opportunities to young men in the early 20s to 30s. The school of the level of the education, including English and Mathematics, is essential. We will be particularly interested in candidates who have completed their A-levels or equivalent. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

A CONTINENTAL BANK
In London is looking for 2-3 young people (17-21) interested in foreign languages, mathematics and international banking. Some bank-ling experience is preferable but not essential. The bank offers a very attractive salary and benefits package. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

YOUTH AND COMMUNITY WORKER
For work amongst young people in an open approach in an inner city area. The post involves a high degree of initiative and responsibility. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

CITY SOLICITORS
ASSISTANT
To handle increasing volume of claims in respect of insurance clients. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

TRAINEE IN COMMODITIES
Expanding London-based International Commodities Firm seeks a young man (20-25) with a degree in Economics, Finance or Business Administration. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

HEAD FORESTER
Required, Autumn 1974 on Agricultural Estate: Full staff, good house, full pension scheme. Apply with details to: RABY ESTATES OFFICE, Co. Durham, DL1 1NP

WINE BAR MANAGER
Oxford wine bar opening soon. Must be young and full of initiative. Apply to: MANSFIELD STREET, Oxford, OX1 1JH

MARKET RESEARCH TRAINEE
H.N.D. Ltd. Transport Co. A.L.O. staff. Marston Locks, 67 021 A11-9

GENERAL VACANCIES
SENIOR DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER
Head Recruiters Limited, Lake Road, Buntingford, Cambs. CB11 3JL. Tel: 0438 52111

Mr. S. K. NEVATIA
c/o Mr. F. R. PURCELL—
Director
Wantagehouse Brake and Signal Co. Ltd., 1 John Street, London, WC1N 2ES U.K.

PART-TIME ASSISTANT TO SALARIES OFFICER
ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN
There is a vacancy for an experienced Salaries Officer to assist the Salaries Officer in the work of the Council. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

TORY YOUTH TEAM
Youth Officers in the Conservative Party give the education and training of young people. They have a central role in bringing together youth and community groups and all levels of the Party. We seek applications from young people interested in politics, education, and community work. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
Are you feeling the pinch? Earn more money in an American bank. We are looking for young men (20-30) with a degree in Economics, Finance or Business Administration. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS
ALANGLATE LEGAL STAFF has many years' experience in the selection of legal staff for all levels of the legal profession. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

TRUST ADMINISTRATOR
required by Holborn solicitors. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

ASPREY & CO. LTD.
AUDIT
TROUBLE SHOOTER
EUROPE
£4,000 NEG.
Truly international, this seeks a man in his 20s, well qualified with preferably some audit experience. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

HEAT-FRIG LTD.
CONTRACTS ENGINEER
to assist in running their contract work. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

WORLD TRAVEL OPPORTUNITY
Two menial jobs required for two men in London. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

ACCOUNTANT HEAR HOW
You can develop your management potential with London-based firm. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

SALES MANAGER
£4,000 P.A. PLUS CAR
Manage Sales Manager for moving firm. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

BRITANNICA 3
We have thousands of people waiting to see Britannica 3
come and help us talk to them about it
You'll be making history in a way, for nothing like Britannica 3 has ever been seen before. It is a totally new shape of encyclopaedia—easier to understand, and much more useful in more ways to children and adults alike.

BRITANNICA 3
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
RUBBER TECHNOLOGIST/CHEMIST
Required to undertake research and development projects for an internationally known company in Peninsular Malaysia. The applicant should have B.Sc./A.I.R.I. with five years' experience in research and development together with some experience in production. It would be preferred if this experience was in rubber technology or rubber adhesives manufacture. The applicant should be in the age group of 30 to 35 years.

Busy Scandinavian Paper Agency
In pleasant modern office by Victoria station requires experienced Sales Office Manager. Must be used to working under pressure and to controlling staff. There is a pension scheme and a realistic salary will be paid. Details of past experience and salary required to: Company Secretary, ENSO MARKETING CO. LTD., 23 Lower Belgrave St., London SW1W 0NQ.

LIFE BEGINS AT 40
BILL J.—Aged 49
Earned £6,000 in first year.
HUGH L.—Aged 40
Earned £10,000 in first year.
Neither had sold before. They were both in management and were intelligent and ambitious. If you are mature and live within 30 miles of London, why not ring! 01-353 8171.

RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING
A large London based agency with its own automatic recruitment system. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

TRAVEL AND LEISURE
Our British travel and leisure group requires experienced sales and advertising staff for all levels of the travel industry. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

EXECUTIVE POTENTIAL—Young Executives 20-30 with Italian, American, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese, Indonesian, etc. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

CITY OF SOUTHAMPTON requires a Principal Engineer. See £4,000-£5,000 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

BRUNEI
6th Form Teachers
A number of teachers are required to assist in setting up and establishing 6th form provision within the State of Brunei. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

University of Birmingham
ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS
CENTRE OF WEST AFRICAN STUDIES—Senior Director of a newly established Centre of West African Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

Essex County Council
Executive Department
BASILDON AND BRENTWOOD AREA
President of retired association forms available from Secretary Assistant Secretary, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Edgbaston B15 2TT. For forms, should be returned by June 7.

University of Cambridge
BRITISH ACADEMY MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT
THE EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE
Research fellowships and studentships available for research in the Department of Agricultural Science, University of Cambridge. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

Eastern Arts Association
DRAMA OFFICER
£1,925 to £2,235
The Association wishes to appoint a Drama Officer who will be one of a team of five similar officers. Local authority conditions of service, full pension and superannuation scheme. For full details and job description, please apply to: Eastern Arts Association, 204 George Street, Glasgow G1 1XW.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS
Applications are invited for the Professorship of Mathematics which has become vacant upon the resignation of Professor W. D. Collins. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Applications are invited from graduates for the post of Research Assistant in the Marine Laboratory, Strathclyde. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

Papua New Guinea
University of Technology
ASSISTANT BURSAR (ADMINISTRATION)
The University wishes to appoint an Assistant Bursar responsible to the Bursar for the administration of the University's Auxiliary Services. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

UNIVERSITY OF WITWATERSDRIFT
CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE AND HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
Applications are invited for the Chair of Architecture in the Department of Architecture, University of Witwatersrand. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
LECTURER IN ECOLOGICAL GENETICS
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Ecological Genetics in the Department of Botany, University of Liverpool. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

University of Aberdeen
CHAIR OF FRENCH
Applications are invited for the post of Chair of French in the Department of French Studies, University of Aberdeen. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF SEMIOTIC STUDIES
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Semiotics in the Department of Semiotic Studies, University of Leeds. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

University of Aberdeen
CHAIR OF FRENCH
Applications are invited for the post of Chair of French in the Department of French Studies, University of Aberdeen. The successful candidate will be expected to work on an individual basis and to be able to work in a team. Salary £1,500 p.a. plus expenses. For immediate interview, please apply to: DRAKE PERSONNEL

BUSINESS NOTICE
READERS are recommended to take appropriate post notices following.

IMPORTING AND EXPORTING AUSTRALIAN BUSINESSMAN
WELLS
Desire Counts new products exclusively. FK 41 Con Green Ed.
AUSTRIAN WINE
Wishes to contact Distributors. Box 2937 C.

AMERICAN BUSINESS expanding in U.K.
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT
U.S. INVESTMENT

SHIPBROKING FIR WANTED
LONDON BASED SHIPPING GROUP wishes to acquire a well established firm of SHIPBROKERS or would consider a partial interest if necessary. The Group could inject a substantial volume of business. Please reply to Box 2939 C, The Times.

FOR SALE
Ladieswear Manufacturer
1. Located in S. Ireland.
2. Net assets £450,000 (property £237,000).
3. Present turnover of £1.3m., capable of being increased.
4. Skilled long serving labour force.
5. Excellent modern single storey main factory with three outlying plants.
6. Suit company in need of additional production facilities.
7. Price asked £400,000.
Principal only. Please call or write to: Mr. M. N. Sabine, Brands Limited, 36 Finch Street, London EC3P 3AS. Tel: 01-626 6599.

TRANSFER BOOKS
SUBERMAN & PROVINCIAL STORES LIMITED
Notice is hereby given that the Registrar of Companies has received the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1974. The accounts are available for inspection at the office of the Registrar of Companies, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, from 10th May 1974 to 10th June 1974. By Order of the Registrar: M. M. PEGGUE, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST
Notice is hereby given that the Registrar of Companies has received the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1974. The accounts are available for inspection at the office of the Registrar of Companies, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, from 10th May 1974 to 10th June 1974. By Order of the Registrar: M. M. PEGGUE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
SOLUBLE CORPORATION
Notice is hereby given that the Registrar of Companies has received the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1974. The accounts are available for inspection at the office of the Registrar of Companies, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, from 10th May 1974 to 10th June 1974. By Order of the Registrar: M. M. PEGGUE, Secretary.

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
Notice is hereby given that the Registrar of Companies has received the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1974. The accounts are available for inspection at the office of the Registrar of Companies, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, from 10th May 1974 to 10th June 1974. By Order of the Registrar: M. M. PEGGUE, Secretary.

SALES MANAGER
SALARY UNLIMITED
We depend upon you. £2-30,000 experience and ability. Post offered by world famous Sherry Shippers—London office. Allied trade courses important though wide trade experience not essential. Please write giving curriculum vitae, present salary and interests plus details of references to the Personnel Director, 47 Reece Street, London W.1. W.L.

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
Notice is hereby given that the Registrar of Companies has received the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1974. The accounts are available for inspection at the office of the Registrar of Companies, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, from 10th May 1974 to 10th June 1974. By Order of the Registrar: M. M. PEGGUE, Secretary.

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
Notice is hereby given that the Registrar of Companies has received the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 1974. The accounts are available for inspection at the office of the Registrar of Companies, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, from 10th May 1974 to 10th June 1974. By Order of the Registrar: M. M. PEGGUE, Secretary.

Handwritten note in Arabic script at the top right of the page.

What Europe could lose if Mr Nixon is impeached

What has Europe to fear from the possible impeachment of President Nixon? Fears of condominium expressed by the French in particular, have been exaggerated, at times grossly so, but there is now reason to be anxious lest the pressures upon the President compel him to make concessions to the Russians at each of the three international conferences on arms control which would bring about agreement at the expense of his European allies.

Nixon can claim more credit for the successes of the new American diplomacy than his detractors will allow. The President may have adopted Dr Kissinger as a favour to Governor Rockefeller, but he has given the doctor his head. An agreement on strategic weapons at Salt 2, movement at Vienna which would reduce the production of American forces in Europe, and the signatures of Nixon and Brezhnev upon the declaration making the completion of the security conference at Helsinki in July, could be presented as triumphs in America.

At Salt there appears to be deadlock. Alarmed at the speed with which the Russians have been conducting development of MIRVs for four different missile systems (one of which may be mobile), progress which would permit the Russians to deploy up to seven two-megaton MIRVs on heavy land-based missiles from 1975 onwards, compared with about two thousand much smaller American warheads on their land-based missiles, Dr Kissinger is pressing for a substantial reduction in offensive weapons to provide "equivalence" between central systems, including limitations upon the "throw-weight" of MIRVs.

But in Moscow in March, Dr Kissinger was confronted instead with Russian demands for the limitation of the numbers of MIRVs (the same number on both sides but the Russian warheads would be larger).

This agreement seems possible only at the expense of verification, and at the price of permanent American inferiority in the number of American nuclear forces in and around Europe, including tactical nuclear weapons.

They wish to add the French and British nuclear forces to those of the United States in calculating the number of American nuclear weapons to be retained by Russia, and they wish to prohibit the transfer of offensive weapons or information to third parties. Europe is not represented at Salt, and her interests could be vitiated.

The result of the mutual force reduction talks at Vienna so far has been to mark out the rival positions. The Western position is based upon Nato's inferiority in numbers, and seeks a common ceiling for ground force manpower on both sides. It is proposed that this goal be reached in two stages.

In the first it would be American and Russian forces that would be withdrawn, and the concept of a common ceiling agreed: in the second, further reductions, including European forces, down to a common ceiling. The East, however, wishes to keep the existing ratio of forces, and has proposed three stages of reduction.

Everyone would reduce, first by a token number, and subsequently by equal percentages. It has been reported that Russia is seeking to impose limitations on the right of Western European countries to reorganize their forces in the future, as in a European Defence Community.



President Nixon: A good friend to Europe.

The Western approach has many advantages. It is good sense to seek the reduction of American and Russian forces first.

There is a distinct qualitative difference between the situations of the USA and the USSR, and that of Europe. Sure power reductions will affect only a tiny proportion of their forces; for many of the Europeans their entire territories lie within the area of reductions. The Western negotiator's position could crumble under pressure for quick results. It would not be in the European interest were the timetable to be changed, or the Western position on "associated measures" to be diluted.

We may come under similar pressures at Geneva. The Russians are in a hurry to wind up the proceedings by July. To that end the West will be urged to make concessions in "Basket 3"—the free movement of peoples and information—so as to complete the proceedings.

This would be very regrettable, not least because of the concessions already made to the Russians in the course of the 10 principles that are supposed to govern the conduct of relations between the states of Europe, that of the "inviolability of frontiers".

At the security conference Europe would appear to have two interests. First, to prevent the Russians from winning the right, through permanent machinery, to be consulted in the affairs of an evolving Community, and secondly, to oblige the Russians to accept free movement of peoples and ideas, a concept which so far they have chosen to interpret quite differently.

If the security conference is an international beauty contest between open and closed societies, any concessions to the Russians on the third basket would be at Cinderella's expense, and greatly to the advantage of the uglier of her two sisters.

It may be thrush to suggest that President Nixon in political extremis would in fact sacrifice the interests of his allies in favour of his own, for whatever the truth about Watergate, the President has been a good friend of the alliance.

The same is true of Dr Kissinger, in spite of his tendency to play every instrument in the American diplomatic band. But Europe has never been more vulnerable. Death and desert have visited her of late leaders. In the place of men of vision have come the accountants in search of national advantage. They must take care lest Europe lose the game even before it is played.

Julian Critchley

Mr Critchley is the rapporteur of the Western European Union Assembly's defence committee.

Innocent victims of the intellectual consumer society

Bernard Levin

This column is about a murderer. Or rather, it is about a new kind of photographic lens, through the murderer never saw or even heard of the lens, and it played no part in bringing him to book. And yet the murderer and the lens—and Mr John Lennon, and for that matter—are bound in a symbiotic union the implications of which we would do well to heed.

For the past two weeks, in the *Sunday Times* colour magazine, the distinguished West Indian novelist, Mr V. S. Naipaul, has been giving an account of the life and times of Michael Malik, alias Michael de Freitas, alias Michael X, who is now under sentence of death in Trinidad for the murder of an associate of his, Joseph Skerrett. Malik was also charged with the murder of an Englishman called Blake Jamal, an American Negro fanatic of the same type as Malik, and even more successful at conning the more gullible in this country, especially in the newspaper world. Gale Benson was the living link between Jamal and Malik, and helping to promote him; to many people she insisted that he was God, though she did not tell me that, and I do not think I would have believed her if she had. I did not write about him.

Both Malik and Jamal were people whom our own society needs to stimulate its own jaded intellectual appetite; it takes them up, plays with them, then discards them when a new sensation appears. (It is worth remembering that the same sort of fashion-

able folk, *mutatis mutandis*, helped to destroy Brendan Behan, in much the same way.)

Anyway, that these days, is a familiar enough story. But embedded in Michael Malik is a sentence that made me pause for a long time before I read on. Malik in Trinidad had kept up the front of being a big-shot from London, but the guise was slipping, and people were beginning to see through him. But says Mr Naipaul in words that rang like a bell: "His visit in April 1971 of John Lennon as his house-guest stilled all doubts."

Now this was Trinidad, not King's Road, Chelsea, and there were some hard fellows about, by no means to be compared with the fun-loving members of the Workers' Press or those young ladies of good family who think it would be so delightful to run a discotheque. And yet the presence of John Lennon was enough to still all doubts.

Such a world needs gods no less than the ancient world did. It makes them out of a Hakim Jamal, and sometimes gets murdered for his pains; it makes them out of a Che Guevara or a Ho Chi Minh, whereas others get murdered for their pains. It makes them out of a Ronald Biggs or an Angela Davis, a Leila Khaled or a Godfather.

And it makes them, again and again, out of those who appear from the infinite variety of sub-cultures that sleep from side to side in the bilges of our society, and mump and gag, and coper and yodel, and strut

and free their hour upon the stage, and then, are heard no more.

Just back a couple of innocent of me as of understanding—was John Lennon. There is nothing wrong with Mr Lennon that could not be cured by standing him upside down and shaking him gently until whatever is inside his head falls out. It is not his fault—he appears to be a gentle and bewildered soul—that the sportsman's rickshaw he has seen in the street that he took to rest by his mere presence in Malik's house; and it is certainly not his fault that Joseph Skerrett and Gale Benson were laid to rest rather abruptly shortly afterwards. But there it is; such is our world, and such its values, that even in Trinidad, which is full of the very people our own society takes up to make itself feel good, and drop when it is bored, the name of Lennon worked most potent voodoo.

These were my reflections as I finished the second part of Mr Naipaul's account of the short life of Michael Malik. And then I idly turned the pages, and discovered that an expert photographer had examined the lens of a certain brand of camera, and pronounced it good. The manufacturer, understandably, had illustrated the advertisement for it with an enlargement of a picture, taken with the magic lens, of a lens testing chart, to show how clear, even when greatly enlarged, the picture remains. Instead of a lens advertisement, I saw an advertisement for a camera. The photograph that shows the world?

And, after all, why should it not? A crazy con-man convinces a girl with nothing better to do than he is God; another, hardly less crazy, is puffed up like a balloon with hot air of our society's search for a taste to satisfy old appetites. When the balloon bursts, takes murder; and it all, anxious to seek a sign, and find it in the presence of John Lennon, and murder that is well.

No doubt the camera with the lens, that takes photographs of a testing chart so fine that these photographs shake the world, will widely, perhaps Mr Nigel Smith can presumably afford one costs £215.00, and presumably needs a new toy, Michael Malik, "Black House" having long since collapsed, will buy one—or a dozen.

We take up a Michael Malik, make him what he already was, need never have become. We see our oaths by John Lennon; we see that a photograph of some white on black paper has shaken the world, and we realize, though not why, why the world goes up in flames, the camera-lens that shook it is crying in the heat, and the real gods like Mao Tse-tung are enthroned above the framers and it is too late to cry out in warning, why then, we remember that what was with our society is that it forgot to men live by. And what men live by, not Michael Malik or Blake Jamal or John Lennon, but the camera that takes photographs that shake the world.

And, after all, why should it not? A crazy con-man convinces a girl with nothing better to do than he is God; another, hardly less crazy, is puffed up like a balloon with hot air of our society's search for a taste to satisfy old appetites. When the balloon bursts, takes murder; and it all, anxious to seek a sign, and find it in the presence of John Lennon, and murder that is well.

No doubt the camera with the lens, that takes photographs of a testing chart so fine that these photographs shake the world, will widely, perhaps Mr Nigel Smith can presumably afford one costs £215.00, and presumably needs a new toy, Michael Malik, "Black House" having long since collapsed, will buy one—or a dozen.

We take up a Michael Malik, make him what he already was, need never have become. We see our oaths by John Lennon; we see that a photograph of some white on black paper has shaken the world, and we realize, though not why, why the world goes up in flames, the camera-lens that shook it is crying in the heat, and the real gods like Mao Tse-tung are enthroned above the framers and it is too late to cry out in warning, why then, we remember that what was with our society is that it forgot to men live by. And what men live by, not Michael Malik or Blake Jamal or John Lennon, but the camera that takes photographs that shake the world.

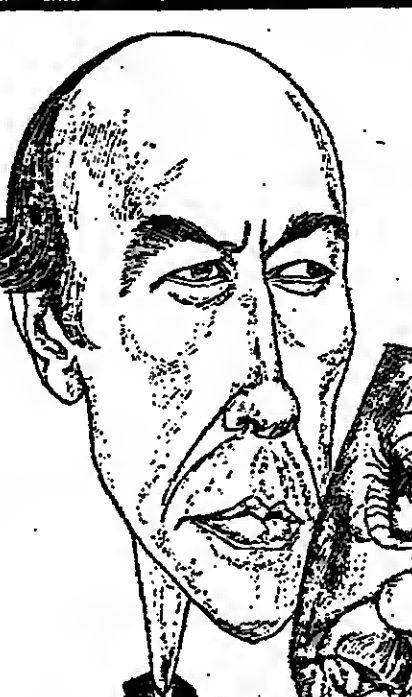
M Giscard: success for fortune's favourite

M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing becomes at the age of 48 the youngest President of the French Republic for three quarters of a century, since Casimir-Perier, in 1894—as befits a man who throughout his campaign has constantly presented himself as the youngest of the future, putting paid to past political quarrels and divisions; and whose election, breaking down old party frameworks, will mark the coming to power and responsibility of a new generation of Frenchmen.

What is remarkable is that he succeeds in conveying this youthful image in spite of a long experience of politics and of government. In 1959 he became at the age of 33 the youngest minister of the Fifth Republic, has held office for a total of 11 years, with an interruption from 1966 to 1969. What is equally remarkable is that in spite of being Finance Minister since 1962, in a country which hates paying taxes, he has in recent years regularly topped the popularity polls of all French political leaders in government or in opposition.

The good arises least over Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's cradle, and the bad news never had a chance. He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, the son of a well-to-do upper middle class family, with aristocratic ramifications, and all the requisite connexions in the higher echelons of politics, business, and the administration. And success always seemed to come his way, naturally, and effortlessly, at every stage in his career. He was a brilliant student, who successfully competed both for the Ecole Polytechnique and for the Inspection des Finances, those hotbeds of the French managerial and bureaucratic elite. He plunged for the right side during the war, and did his unobtrusive bit in the Resistance, when family ties would more naturally have led him to cast his lot with the Vichy government.

Marriage in 1952 consolidated his assets, in the form of the charming and wealthy granddaughter of a famous nineteenth century iron master, Scierre-Ger. Good fortune again gave him his first foothold on the ladder of politics, when, through an old school fellow, M Jacques Duhamel, he became a member of the personal staff of M Edgar Faure, one of the great prime ministers of the Fourth Republic. That was in 1954. A year later, his maternal grandfather, Jacques Barroux, was persuaded



Charles Hargrove

to hand over to him practically a two-hour budget speech stuffed with facts and figures without so much as a piece of paper in front of him. "The devil of a man, merely listening to him makes one feel intelligent," a honest fellow deputy from the Midi once remarked. What was true of parliament was also true of his electoral audiences during the Presidential campaign. He raised them up to his intellectual level, never talking down to them, making them feel that, thanks to him, they had some inkling of the arcane mysteries of high finance.

This almost inevitable progress towards a "national destiny" received a brutal setback when in 1966 Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was made to carry the blame for a highly unpopular deflationary policy and was, as he put it, "dis-thrown down to them making them feel that, thanks to him, they had some inkling of the arcane mysteries of high finance."

He soon made his mark and impressed his much older political colleagues with his effortless brilliance and ability to master the techniques of his department. And in 1962, General de Gaulle acknowledged his exceptional gifts by making him Vice-President of the Council of Ministers of Economic Affairs as well.

One of his afflictions, which became a byword in parliament, was his ability, thanks to his exceptional memory, to deliver

him the opportunity to consolidate his position as a political personality in his own right, the leader of a small party, allied to the majority, the Independent Republicans; a spiritual home for all the right of centre forces which had not rallied Gaullism and the nucleus of the new majority party, which now brought him to the Elysee Palace.

During this period, he established his reputation in public opinion as a cautious ally of the dominant Gaullist party and vigilant critic of the government, the advocate of the *oui mais*, a "cactus" in Prime Minister Pompidou's garden, but never carrying things to breaking point. His stand against the referendum of 1969, which toppled General de Gaulle from office, was regarded as an act of treason by the Gaullists which still rankles today. But he rallied to the side of President Pompidou, and resumed his position of the Minister of Finance, post of great authority which made him practically co-premier, and which he has only just left to become President of the republic.

Two qualities immediately spring to mind when one thinks of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, even his political enemies concede them. But these qualities have a certain negative aspect: a somewhat distant, superior, technocratic approach to the ordinary day-to-day problems of ordinary people. General de Gaulle once said of him: "The trouble with Giscard is the people."

It is of this kind, now President of the Centrist CDD party, has written of him: "M Giscard d'Estaing embodies the type of man who is not of popular essence, but provokes admiration. It is his competence, his authority, which can carry him to success through a process of reasoning, through an instinct of conservation, if need be through a reflex of fear. It is not the impression of belonging to the same class; it is not a movement of the heart, nor a sentimental approval."

He himself said in a broadcast last week: "I am accused of being cold. I think this is untrue. I think I am reserved, because that is my nature, and because that is much like you. But, you know, reserved people feel as strongly as others do. That is why, in this campaign, I said I wanted to look France through the eyes. But I also would like to appeal to her heart."

Dilemma facing India on nuclear power

Last Saturday, nine years and eight months after the Chinese announced the detonation of their first nuclear device, the Indian Atomic Energy Commission announced the explosion of a nuclear device, underground, somewhere in the Rajasthan desert of north western India. The commission's announcement emphasized that India was interested in studying peaceful uses for nuclear explosives, but the real significance is in demonstrating that India is well on the way to mastering nuclear bomb technology.

The demand for an Indian bomb goes back to 1964, when large sections of Indian public opinion were worried about the prospects of China using her nuclear weapons capability against India. In 1965, a group of 86 Congress Party MPs signed a memorandum to the Prime Minister, Mr Shastri, urging him to abandon the Government's policy of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

But Indians have always been aware of their country's incapability of producing nuclear bombs. Mrs Indira Gandhi, as Minister for Information and Broadcasting in the Shastri cabinet, said on October 22, 1964: "India is in a position to produce the bomb by 1970 or 1975. But I think we should not deviate from our stand and use atomic energy for peaceful purposes only."

Four years later, the Indian Institute of Public Opinion carried out a survey in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and the out of four people interviewed wanted India to manufacture an atomic bomb. Two-thirds of those in favour of the bomb did not think that its manufacture would affect India's standing in the world. Mrs Indira Gandhi, however, third thought it would, but nevertheless wanted India to go nuclear.

India does not possess uranium enrichment facilities of her own, so it is likely that her nuclear explosion was detonated by plutonium fission. Significant quantities of plutonium, believed to be more than two-hundred kilograms a year, are produced by India's nuclear reactors at

Tarapur, Ram Pratap Sagar, Trombay.

The plutonium produced at Trombay and Ram Pratap Sagar is subject to strict International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and cannot be used, either indirectly, for nuclear weapons. That produced at Trombay is covered by an understanding with the United States, it is from being used for anything other than peaceful purposes? Does a nuclear explosion become non-peaceful when it is used against someone?

Another question is what India can afford to build a stockpile of nuclear warheads and an effective delivery system. Mrs Gandhi could have a tremendous stockpile when she ordered the explosion of a device. But India's meagre nuclear bomb technology may also lay her open to preventive strikes from outside powers, such as China, the United States, and the Soviet Union. India forestall any such strike by quickly constructing efficient, missile-based delivery system?

In 1970, the new director of India's Atomic Energy Commission announced a ten-year plan for building more nuclear power stations and also for putting a communications satellite into orbit. Mrs Gandhi has also ordered further their knowledge of rocket and missile technology, the same time. Experts agree that India could build a short range ballistic missile with a range of more than 2,000 miles within three years.

All this seems a far cry from the bland statements on atomic energy made in the early of the Nehru era. On October 1957, Mr Nehru said: "We are interested in atomic energy for social purposes. Atomic energy represents a tremendous potential. This power can be utilized to use hydro-electric power, to use atomic energy for the same purpose. Atomic energy is more available and cheaper than the building of huge hydro-electric works. Therefore we are interested in the development of atomic energy from the point of view."

Shyam Bhattacharya

The author is a research fellow at Wadham College, Oxford.

The FAMOUS GROUSE SCOTCH WHISKY



Quality in an age of change

Your first sip of Famous Grouse whisky will tell you why it costs a little more than its rivals. We scarcely need to spell out the ancient pedigree of this well-balanced blend—for here is bottled history. Enough to say that Famous Grouse whisky is the cumulative creation of one distinguished family who have been blending fine whiskies since 1800. So call it taste, discernment, what you will, this is the whisky for you.

Matthew Glegg & Son Ltd., Perth, Scotland, Established 1800.

The Times Diary

Getting there is half the fun

Even so pacific an event as the Chelsea Flower Show is not immune from the effects of our current disorders. Dicksons of Hawtorn, near Belfast, the long-established nursery, were so hampered by local difficulties and airline disruption that they barely got their roses to the show on time.

Among the 3,000 blooms which Dickson was preparing for the show were examples of four new varieties. To produce a new variety of rose takes seven years' hard graft, and getting all the blooms in peak condition for the big day requires close control of light and heat.

That is why the recent power cuts in Northern Ireland were the first hazard for the Dickson blooms. They disrupted the cooling system in the greenhouse, creating the danger that the roses would reach their peak too soon.

The danger passed, however, and the roses were taken to the airport on Sunday evening for the flight to London. Dickson boarded his flight and was assured that the flowers would follow on a later freight plane. But because of the baggage handling dispute at Heathrow Airport, the freighter did not arrive.

After numerous late-night panic telephone calls, a charter plane was acquired and the roses were flown to Ely at first light. After fighting their way through the rush-hour traffic they arrived at the show less than an hour before the Queen was due to smile her way round the stand. "They looked very well, considering," said a spokeswoman, mightily relieved.

Insecurity

It may be surprising to do with the embattled atmosphere which prevails in Washington, but it is becoming increasingly rare for visitors—even distinguished

ones—to penetrate the security cordon round the White House. Three recent victims of super-security have been Averell Harriman, elder statesman of the Democratic Party, Joseph Alsop, the well-known Conservative columnist, and William Rees-Mogg, editor of *The Times*.

Rees-Mogg had already been cleared for entry into the Executive Office Building, where the Vice-President's his office—once last week, when he arrived for his second appointment there the same morning. To satisfy the computer which runs the operation, he had, for the second time, to fill out a long questionnaire which included questions about his race, height and weight. Then he had to linger for fresh clearance.

His House of Commons press pass was viewed with some scepticism, partly because it bears no mention of the House of Commons. It was the White House Press office, to prove that no discrimination was intended, who revealed that Harriman and Alsop had been recent victims of the same test.

The White House guards are not, in any event, to be trifled with. The latest defensive equipment issued to them are hand-held aircraft missiles.

Changes

Grace Foakes is 73. She was born in Wapping in the year Queen Victoria died. She started writing her reminiscences to give herself something to do, and might be some distant, very expensive, but I don't think so. Not without the people."

Real art

Outside at Lord's yesterday, a lady match was being played between MCC and the Indians. "Nobody's going to win this match," said a steward disdainfully, as he overlooked retired barristers, bankers, and bureaucrats slumbering in the all-weather seats.

Inside, in the hushed suite, cricket correspondents, MCC members, and a retired colonel with a huge red boutonniere were perusing reproductions of six cricketing paintings. One was of a portrait of W. G. Grace at the bat, in a beard and brown boots, by Archibald Stuart Worley, and two were scenes of 18th century cricket matches.

They were produced by a special oleograph process in which lithographs are put on canvas and varnished in oil.

Belt up

The freedom to leap into a car and, unfettered, zoom down the highway, is a valued element of the American way of life. Americans resent anything which threatens to compromise it. This is possibly a reason why they are reluctant to strap themselves in with seat belts and have resisted efforts to persuade them to do so.

The first device used was one which braced annoyingly while the car was in motion, if the driver's belt was not buckled. To get round that, drivers would simply fasten the belt around the seat cushion and sit on it. This way in cars I hired.

Last week I hired a car in New York which bore a sign saying that it would not start unless the belt was buckled. It added that there was no way of bypassing this device. I thought I was stuck, therefore, when I found that the belt had jammed on its roller and would not fasten. How could I start the car?

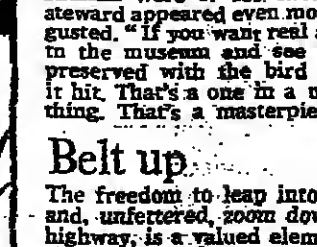
I put the problem to the doorman at my hotel, and he smiled. "So it can't be bypassed, eh?" he said. He simply reached outside the car, reached in, switched on the ignition, and the engine started. "It will always start so long as there's no weight on the seat," he said. "Back to the drawing-board."

Troupers

"We'll meet again," sang Lynn at many an ENSA concert during the war, and the intention is in the music of the former Ballet Rambert dancer Iris Loraine. She has set out for support for an ENSA unit to meet and discuss the days but to help any of the troops and munition who may have fallen off times.

She is particularly anxious to hear from dancers. She has been in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, and she has a number of letters before the word "troupers" was invented. She proudly shows the Burma Star and goes to the reunions and parades as a spell as principal dancer, Yvonne Guss, she is a star in a new batch of ballroom, American and old-time dancers.

I think they are beginning to take over. A. K. Gallows says a complimentary letter was received from the Civil Aeronautics Administration. "I'll be in the States in a few days," he said. "I'll be in the States in a few days," he said. "I'll be in the States in a few days," he said.



Charles Hargrove

Shyam Bhattacharya

The author is a research fellow at Wadham College, Oxford.

Shyam Bhattacharya

The author is a research fellow at Wadham College, Oxford.



N EXCELLENT PRESIDENT

Normally one could imagine a margin, but you know in a presidential election it is the decision and responsibility.

In these words M Giscard d'Estaing summed up the facts about his election as President of the Fifth Republic. There is the vote, which the French electorate has exactly bisected into two camps; and there is the choice of the man whose hands, and sole responsibility on the shoulders, of British terms, the closeness of the poll may not seem particularly striking, indeed we may think with fifty per cent of voters behind him M Giscard d'Estaing derives his authority from a larger fraction of his countrymen than any government has done in the past. In an age of city governments, France at least does not have a minority and looking across the Atlantic we can also note that President Kennedy was elected by an even narrower margin.

Today's vote in France has in common with the election of President Kennedy. That was a contest between two each trying to demonstrate he was better qualified than the other for a task which they fundamentally the same. The choice was complex, perhaps, to that between Giscard d'Estaing and Jean Delmas, but not to that between M Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand. For in this latter election, despite the superficiality of their last-minute offers (Mitterrand offering to be President for all the time and M Giscard d'Estaing offering to be President for all the time), it was clear that the two candidates were used as shorthand for two different visions of the future.

which the "over-mighty subjects" of the modern age—the great national and multinational firms—would be brought under public control, though these "over-mighty" subjects, the trade unions would have greatly increased their power.

Those who supported M Giscard d'Estaing were, in essence, those who had good reason to reject the liberal conservatism which was being managed by M Giscard d'Estaing has a striking record of success. When he took over the management of the French economy, France, despite a favourable record of growth, was still only one stage beyond what Britain is today, a weak economy, with inadequate industrial power, poorer than her neighbours. France today is second only to West Germany as a modern prosperous economy, giving her citizens a considerably higher standard of living than ours.

two predecessors] is a personification of the various French establishments which present-day French workers are fashionably taught to detest: the technocracy, the plutocracy, and the aristocracy; that he and his wife are both descended from Louis XV will hardly help.

Fortunately, M Giscard d'Estaing is a man intelligent enough to be aware of all these handicaps, and perhaps even to turn them to account. He said on Sunday night that he had understood during the campaign that the French wanted "political, economic, and social change", and that he would see to it that they were not disappointed.

This promise will certainly have to be kept if the rift in French society which the campaign revealed is not to get dangerously deeper and wider. To keep it will require courage and determination, but should not be impossible. A conservative leader is often best placed to introduce reforms if he is really determined to do it, because his most conservative supporters have nowhere else to go, and trust his judgement of what is needed. And although M Giscard d'Estaing's "new majority" in Parliament is theoretically fragile, the very narrowness of his victory gives him considerable freedom of action. Neither the Gaullists nor M Lecanier's centrists will have any incentive to censure the Government and thereby provoke a parliamentary election which would give the left another chance. Nor can they very well oppose social or economic reform, which is what both of them are calling for.

Good record.

Mitterrand's alliance with the communists did not only frighten the middle classes, though the French communists are indeed still basically Stalinist. They are certainly no friends of liberty. It threatened the French economic record, and despite the current inflation, the record is too good to be dismissed.

To these differences of opinion corresponded in large measure, differences of age, sex and social status. M Mitterrand was supported by the majority of male voters, by the majority of all voters under fifty (but, more especially of those under thirty-five), and by seventy per cent of the working class. On these points the two main French opinion polls agree. He might even have won the election if the voting age had been eighteen instead of twenty-one—or if it had been held two years later, at the end of President Pompidou's full term of office. M Giscard d'Estaing, who takes understandable pride in being the youngest President for nearly eighty years, none the less owes his election to the older and more conservative groups in French society. He was elected by the wisdom of the old women of France.

That of course does not in any way invalidate his election. But it may represent a handicap for the new President in the actual work of government. He knows that he does not a priori enjoy the good will of what Frenchmen like to call the "living forces" of the country—those people on whose work the future of the economy depends. He does not enjoy it, partly because many of them are believers in the socialist ideal which he rejects, and partly because he himself (unlike his

any break

any people on both sides acknowledged the competence, diligence and responsibility of the opposition. Many people on both sides professed no strong personal affection for their own candidate, or even admitted to having a certain antipathy towards him. Their choice was, every sense, a political one. One who supported M Mitterrand did so because he was the candidate of the working class, of the poorer classes in the world, because his election meant a clean break with the Gaullist regime which ruled France for sixteen years, because it held out the promise of a socialist society in one term, and in the short a more egalitarian one in

ERE SHOULD BE ROOM FOR AMENDMENT

Government were seeking for a summer election, minutes ago, the Union and Labour Relations Bill seem liable to provide it will not be a compelling one, and the Prime Minister probably be cautious enough to rise to it, but the opportunity will be there. The Conservative Party has little appetite for battle just now unless it is to abandon its role in fulfilling the role of Opposition, it can hardly press further amendments to the Bill which they gain and Scottish Nationalist will change the measure in vital respects than last success in adding a few amendments that would deprive "mission" on industrial us and retain the ban on closed shops (where a man to be a union member he can get the job he have already been tabling, oppositions are supported. Liberals, in principle at

It is easy for a Government to reverse such setbacks. Bill returns to the floor House. In this Parliament is against that. Mr will have the chance, the Conservative Front have gone to such lengths as to declare that opposition prevents him overruling and seeking an local mandate before a wage and price increases coking in. But he may be more eager that Mr Heath's decision at this stage. Such the London and Scottish actions shed on the public suggests that neither party gained a clear advantage. ide unions have a strong in seeing that no risks sen until the Bill has safely into law.

In addition, the outcome of the vote elections has created session, which promises to one of the legends which elections, that the voter out on a party that goes country without a reason. Saving the nation Industrial Relations Act amend itself to the Labour as a very good reason but in February, he showed that his own of the matter was far less nt. What it would think

of an election called to save it from the CIR and to defend the industry closed shop, is very problematical.

The Opposition cannot easily be represented as conducting a filibuster against reform as such, and attention would be likely to fasten on the rival proposals for what is to replace it, and the manner in which the Government has set about the job. It cannot be said that Mr Foot has laid a very substantial foundation for such a campaign. Infectious though it is to see a man enjoying himself so very much, his assumption that the merits of his Bill are too self-evident to require detailed justification, and his trigger-happy assaults on Sir John Donaldson, do make him appear as much a partisan of one side as he claims his opponents to have been of the other.

The Bill for the most part simply restores the situation before 1971 (which was not a golden age of labour relations). The positive side of the Government's policy is based on the proposed Conciliation and Arbitration Service, details of which were published last week. The CAS would take over the work of the Department of Employment's own service of the same name, and also that of the CIR. Both existing organizations would be wound up. There is a certain amount of overlap between the functions of the Department's service and the CIR, but broadly the former provides expert staff to seek compromise between a union and employer in dispute, or to set up arbitration if the parties think that that would be helpful. The latter advises the minister on general issues in the field and investigates, at his invitation, or that of the Industrial Court, disputes of a less routine nature than recurrent wage claims (they can often be quite as contentious). Its most effective work has been over recognition disputes.

Like the CIR, the new CAS would be independent, and its rulings purely advisory. This independence would perhaps be an assurance of greater impartiality, in its staff than might be expected from servants of Government policy. The consultative document contains no phrases about having regard to the national interest, or of a kind that might give an opening to official pressure (though the minister will retain

his powers to set up an inquiry of his own). All this is very much what the unions have been asking for. But no case is made for the proposal to disband the CIR, simply so as to reconstitute it on much the same basis with much the same staff, as part of the new body.

The official line is that even though the CIR was set up by a Labour administration, its connexion with the Act and the Court has fatally impaired its credit (though not apparently that of its staff). So much is being salvaged from the Act in any case that this argument of guilt by association needs reinforcement. When the Bill had its second reading, there were some decidedly wistful references to the CIR even from the Government benches. Mr Russell Kerr said that it had a "Jekyll and Hyde quality" and hoped that its current investigation into ICI, which had been expected to establish negotiating rights for unions in that company's staff sector, would not share its oblivion. That represents Jekyll, a typical example of Hyde at work is the CIR's study of the Con-Mech affair for the Industrial Relations Court. It recommended that the company should recognize the engineering union, thus exposing Mr Scanlon to the unacceptable danger of winning his case. The fact is that the CIR is still widely respected, and any credit it has lost would soon be restored in a new atmosphere.

But the question is only a marginal one. Whether CIR and CAS work as two bodies or one will make no crucial difference to their effectiveness. The major point is that change for its own sake causes unnecessary disruption. Modest amendments of this kind are no basis for a claim by the Government that the Bill is being sabotaged. There are other points in it that call for improvement: the position of conscientious objectors in a closed shop, for instance, and the need for some assurance of appeal—at least to the executive of the union concerned, and preferably beyond for victims of unfair use of the closed shop. If the Government's true intention is to take the heat out of industrial relations, then it should be ready to judge amendments on their merits and accept that the measure should represent the will of the House, and not just of one party.

Security in Northern Ireland

From Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest

Sir, The IRA and all who aim at an all-Ireland workers' republic that would be Coban, not Christian, in character may be hoping that the atrocities in Dublin and Monaghan bring nearer a sectarian civil war. I am sure that revolutionary Protestant working class.

It is clear to their mind as was the acceptance of the Provisional's demand for the abolition of Parliamentary Government at Stormont in a period when Mr Faulkner was opening his Cabinet and important Parliamentary Committee chairmanships to Catholics. Until then the security forces had to fight on one front. Since then sectarianism has become a two-fronted war, the political strife (dreadful action which it will become Labour Ministers to rebuke) and has been infiltrated by Marxists. How now to avert bloody catastrophe in Ireland?

The majority in Northern Ireland want to regain home rule. Few remain, after their treatment from Westminster, pro-British enough to want the full integration with Great Britain for which Mr Enoch Powell has stood, although they desire, and are entitled to, more seats in the House of Commons. A coalition executive is tolerable; a Council of Ireland as framed at Sunningdale is not.

Yet, without all-Ireland institutions, the bomber has made all decent Irishmen brothers in horror and adversity; and there is one all-Ireland body which might now command support throughout the island, a Defence Council and staff, representing the two Irelands and the two sovereign governments, to achieve and apply a combined strategy against all terrorism. The appointment of Mr Enoch Powell as Commander for all security services and operations in Northern Ireland. He must be an officer of political as well as military quality, as in their day were Mountbatten, Temple, Harding, Bourne.

We cannot avoid on with a border open to a two-way movement of bombers. We cannot avoid the question of identity papers for those who move within the United Kingdom (they have them in other Western European states), and the extradition of fugitive terrorists clearly in the mutual interest of the Kingdom and the Republic.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons.

India as the sixth nuclear power

From Professor B. T. Feld

Sir, The explosion by India of a nuclear device represents an extremely serious blow to world-wide hopes of bringing the nuclear arms menace under control. The facts, that the Indian explosion took place underground (hence not violating the partial test-ban treaty) and that it was allegedly not for the purpose of weapons development, but rather for the exploration of "peaceful" uses of nuclear explosions, serve only very slightly to mitigate the serious implications of the Indian decision.

The difference between a nuclear weapon and a peaceful nuclear explosive device are academic at best. Whatever be stated intentions, India most now be counted as the sixth nuclear power, and as a vital force to join the "club" since the coming into force of the Treaty of 1968 on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. By discarding the restraints that have been voluntarily assumed by the twenty-odd "civilian nuclear powers"—who, while technically capable of producing nuclear weapons, have heretofore agreed not to do so—India may well have opened the flood-gates to a disastrous worldwide proliferation of nuclear weapons testing and stockpiling.

It is fervently to be hoped that the other nuclear-capable nations will continue to refrain from taking this final step, at least pending the formal review of the non-proliferation Treaty, scheduled to take place next year. In the meanwhile the fulfilment by the nuclear "superpowers" of their responsibility . . . to pursue negotiations . . . for cessation of nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament . . ." (Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, is now more urgent than ever.

A universal nuclear test ban (to include underground testing) is long overdue; the awaited SALT II agree-

Helping the retarded

From Mr George W. Lee

Sir, Surely the principal lesson to be learnt from the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the deeply disturbing situation prevailing in the mental hospitals for the South of Ireland, and from similar inquiries conducted in the recent past relating to Ely and Farleigh hospitals, is that the remedy cannot be found simply by yielding to widespread calls for the injection of more resources of local authorities into mental hospitals for the mentally subnormal.

As Mrs Cestle has rightly sought to make plain, one of the central problems is to reduce the intolerable overcrowding so often existing in these hospitals. This could readily be brought about by the establishment, through adequate grant aid, to carry out their existing plans to provide residential schemes as necessary alternatives to institutionalization and at the same time to build up those supportive welfare services which are so recognized as a prerequisite, if those who are at present suitable for discharge from hospital are to live happy and useful lives in the community.

But more than this, the committee's condemnation of "negative" views of the clinical autonomy, leading to the assumption by the hospital consultants concerned of "authority" over virtually the whole lives of their patients", clearly points to the need for the urgent re-examination of the grounds upon which the role of caring for those retarded persons who remain in hospital.

We need to remember that, contrary to popular misconception, subnormality as such is not an illness but a state of arrested development, and that the logic of the recognition of this fact is that it should seem to call for the much greater involvement of other professional disciplines apart from doctors and nurses.

It might confidently be expected that psychiatric and educational, vocational and recreational specialists, through the exercise of their professional techniques, would be able greatly to enrich the quality of life in hospitals for the subnormal, and so benefit not only the

Security in Northern Ireland

is declared to be the only relevant majority. The majority in the Assembly chose to confront the majority in the country by their action on May 14. It would have been prudent of them to have supported David Bleakley's statesmanlike motion, which would have avoided a confrontation, and would have clarified the matter of substance which is at issue.

It is difficult to understand that the large working-class element in the Protestant community sees the Council of Ireland as a Trojan horse. Dublin has failed to meet the terms which were stated in Mr Whitehead's White Paper to be a definite precondition for a council: recognition of the Constitutional status of the North.

It is said that the Government has good intentions. That we believe. But they fear that if they called a referendum to delete Articles 2 and 3 of the constitution they would lose it. How much weight should be attached to the Government's intentions then?

The Provos and many Dublin politicians declare that Britain is looking for an opportunity to shed Northern Ireland, as if it were a redundant colony. The actions of many Government politicians appear to give substance to that view (Mr Ross's unfortunate letter, and statements by Stanley Oram and Roy Mason), and it is remembered that Mr Wilson himself had a friendly meeting with the leaders of the Provisionals in Dublin last year. So, from the point of view of the North, the declaration to be irrelevant, and when Mr Ross affects the manner of a colonial administrator, great suspicions are aroused.

Protestant workers are used to seeing the substance of their position being misrepresented in the press. It is unfortunate that *The Times* should have chosen this particular moment to start getting things substantially wrong. The advice you give to Mr Rees is dangerous. Power politics, ignoring the present views of the majority for their own good, has failed.

The majority has been provoked into action by political bungling. Practical politics demand that the Union (that is, the Council) should be met, and should be seen to be met. That is how to defend power-sharing.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN CARR, Secretary,
The Workers' Association for the Democratic Settlement of the National Conflict in Ireland,
10 Athol Street, Belfast 12.

Future of Cape Verde

From Mr M. M. Flett

Sir, Your leading article on the pace of decolonization in Portuguese Africa (May 14) prompts me to invite attention to the Cape Verde Islands, where I believe a change of attitude in Lisbon holds great promise for Portugal and for the islands' inhabitants.

The Cape Verde Islands are *terra incognita* to the world at large. This is a pity because the soil is fertile; the people are intelligent, hard working and loyal to Portugal; and the islands, open to the sea, have a superb climate with beautiful beaches and a very low rainfall.

Unfortunately under the previous regime communications with the outside world were reduced to a minimum. As of now, they are so inadequate that the islands are practically

Future of Cape Verde

isolated. One can imagine what would have happened to the prosperity of the Canary Islands or to Madeira if they had suffered from atrocious telecommunications, no daily air services, a single shipping service which runs only once every six weeks and a delay of roughly the same period in the granting of visas to prospective visitors.

The Cape Verde Islands have been Portuguese for over 500 years. In recent times they have been unable to maintain a bare subsistence economy only at considerable cost to the Portuguese treasury. I am convinced that there would be a rich harvest if the new regime could, under appropriate controls, open these beautiful and forgotten islands to development and the visitor from abroad.

Yours faithfully,
M. M. FLETT,
52 Fitzroy Park Road,
Dundalk, Co Louth, Ireland.

Helping the retarded

From Mrs Catherine Adams

Sir, In his now famous letter to me Mr Merlyn Rees asks for suggestions on how to prevent a blood bath in the event of British withdrawal from North Eastern Ireland. I offer this suggestion to him.

Give a date for withdrawal, have a United Nations force ready to act as peace keepers and introduce a Federal system of Government as envisaged in the Sinn Fein policy Eire Nue.

CATHERINE ADAMS,
33 Point Road,
Dundalk, Co Louth, Ireland.

Capital punishment

From Mr David Kidd

Sir, Does Mr Louis Blom-Cooper (May 16) know of any evidence relating to any crime the penalty attached to which has clearly affected its rate? The validity of capital punishment, as of any other residuum in the degree of guilt incurred by the actual perpetrators of past crimes not in the degree of susceptibility to fear of potential perpetrators of future crimes.

The point is judges and courts administer justice: it is the function of educationists in the widest sense to prevent crime. The logic of the deterrence theory of punishment leads, as the more consistent of its adherents realize, to the view all punishment is indefensible.

Capital punishment was abolished not because of a working party had confuted the holier it deterred but because philosophical changes had led to the view that concepts such as "guilt", "evil", "responsibility", "desert", had doubtful validity in the public mind and to a growing scepticism about the values such punishment had been used to affirm. It is on this level that the debate should be carried on.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID KIDD,
41 Whittington Road, N22,
May 17.

The Broadwater helmet and the alienation of church treasures

From the President of Society of Antiquaries of London and others

Sir, The recent correspondence about the sale of the important helm from Broadwater Church has raised the whole question of the safe-keeping of the thousands of objects of artistic and historical importance in the churches of this country. In no other group of buildings is so much of our history packed so closely together, so many other things that once seemed inviolate, and their contents have recently been coming under increasing attack, and we have reached the point where there is a real danger that during the next few years the auction rooms will be flooded with objects from churches.

Since 1970, when the Court of Archbishops overruled, on appeal, a decision by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to refuse to enable the Rev. John Trudington to sell its 16th and 17th-century plate, an increasing amount of parish-plate has been coming into the market: if the case of the Broadwater helmet is allowed to set a precedent, it will undoubtedly be followed by other pieces of church-plate coming into the market and there is every likelihood, if the present system of Faculty Jurisdiction, continues unchanged, that these will be followed in turn by sculpture, monuments (including brasses), pewter, woodwork, stained glass and anything else that is salable.

In the Anglican Church—with which we are primarily concerned here, though other denominations own objects of national importance—the responsibility for the care and maintenance of the contents of a cathedral rests with the Dean and Chapter, and of a parish church with the incumbent and churchwardens assisted by Parochial Church Council. Over a cathedral the Dean and Chapter have virtually complete control and though they do not normally consult the Cathedral's Advisory Committee about historical and artistic matters, they are not legally required to do so nor are they bound in any way by its advice.

A parish church or chapel, on the

The Broadwater helmet and the alienation of church treasures

other hand, is subject to Faculty Jurisdiction, and the incumbent and churchwardens are legally bound to obtain permission in the form of a faculty before altering, adding to or permanently removing any part of its freehold fabric or contents. The chancellor will usually consult the appropriate Diocesan Advisory Committee before reaching a decision, and the importance of the matter will often convene a Consistory Court at which he will hear arguments both for and against the issuing of a faculty. He is not, however, bound to accept of these things, and he may take the advice of his advisory committee, and the final authority for the issuing or withholding of a faculty is entirely his.

Nobody, not even his Bishop, has any legal power to influence his decision, though any person with an interest (in the legal sense of the term) can make an appearance and thereafter lodge an appeal with the Court of Archbishops (for the Province of Canterbury) or the Chancery Court of York (for the Province of York). So far as we are aware no appeal has been made in recent years against anything but a refusal to issue a faculty. Unfortunately the majority of petitions to sell are technically unopposed.

It will be clear from the above that if an incumbent and churchwardens apply for a faculty to sell an object from a church, its fate, however great its historical or artistic importance to the nation as a whole may be, is at once placed unreservedly in the hands of a single individual with almost despotic powers. The chancellors who wield these powers are invariably lawyers of good standing, well qualified to deal with the legal aspects of these cases, and possibly also the ethical and theological problems that are often involved, but it is doubtful if many of them are equipped, either by their training or their personal sympathies, to appreciate fully the aesthetic and historical significance of the objects brought before them. It was because of this that the advisory committees were brought

The Broadwater helmet and the alienation of church treasures

into being but, as has been demonstrated by the Broadwater case and others like it, chancellors can dismiss their advice.

It is not for a moment suggested that the Diocesan Chancellors administering the Faculty Jurisdiction with anything other than scrupulous attention to precedent; and many are known to make every proper endeavour to discourage sale of church chattels. Moreover, though no means all of the blame for the alarming situation that has now arisen lies with the system itself which was never designed to cope with requests for permission to sell objects of national importance. Moreover, not only is the existing system inadequate to deal with this problem but there is not even a national Church policy for its uniform administration, which might provide some guidance for chancellors in making their decisions, and the results of similar applications for faculties vary widely between dioceses.

The Church is one of the major trustees of national treasures and cannot, we submit, treat them in the same way that a private individual disposes of his assets: nor a national institution, should it hold other national treasures to ransom, even though it was long first in this field of trusteeship. If some of the treasures have to be sold the Church is surely morally bound to see that, instead of being thrown at short notice into the open market, they are first offered to the appropriate national or local museum for purchase at an agreed valuation, and that any institution that wishes to acquire an object in this way is given at least 12 months in which to raise the money; the agreed valuation would obviously be based upon current market prices.

These are the minimum requirements, and we would like to urge the General Synod of the Church of England to introduce emergency measures to make them mandatory immediately, whatever decision is ultimately reached about general policy towards church treasures. This would at least have the effect of preventing a recurrence of cases like

The Broadwater helmet and the alienation of church treasures

that of the Broadwater helm.

Last year the General Synod received the report, "Treasures on Earth" of a working party of the Council or Places of Worship, in which a number of very modest suggestions for dealing more responsibly with church treasures within the existing system were made. The report, having noted the report, has asked the council to give it further consideration, and especially "its proposals for the provision of an alternative means whereby parishes may divest themselves of unwanted treasures" and to report to the synod with firm proposals and an outline of necessary legislation.

Those actions demonstrate that the synod is appreciative of the anxiety widely felt, but it must now be asked if this report goes far enough, and we wish to suggest that it should be abandoned and that a new national committee should be set up, with representatives from all interested bodies, both ecclesiastical and lay, to consider the whole question of the safeguarding of historic cathedrals and churches, of all denominations, and their contents. Who would be responsible for calling such a committee into being and deciding on its terms of reference matters for discussion. But whatever may be decided, one thing is clear: the Faculty Jurisdiction must be replaced by a system more responsive to the cares of today.

Yours sincerely,
J. N. L. MYRES, President, Society of Antiquaries,
ROBERT ROWE, President, Museums Association,
ROY STRONG, Director, Victoria and Albert Museum,
CECIL FARTHING, President, British Archaeological Association,
H. M. TAYLOR, President, Royal Archaeological Institute,
H. K. CAMERON, President, Monumental Brass Society,
P. LASKO, Director (designate), Courtauld Institute of Art,
FLETCHER, Chairman, Advisory Board for Redundant Churches,
CLAUDE BLAIR, Victoria and Albert Museum,
H. RUSSELL ROBINSON, Armouries, HM Tower of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

An unanswered phone is bad business. ROBOPHONE TELEPHONE ANSWERING SERVICE



Groceries price cutting plan is condensed but made tougher

By Hugh Clayton. The Government has revised its plan for holding down grocery prices. The 44 lines involved have been reduced by two-thirds. The list of all household necessities...

Wage rates held steady in April

By Melvyn Westlake. Average earnings showed a strong recovery in March following the ending of three-day working, but the increase in wage rates subsequently has been comparatively modest...

Slowdown in growth of money supply

By Ian Morrison. Banking statistics for the four weeks to April 17, released yesterday, show that the growth of the broad version of the money supply (M3) slowed down for the fourth month...

Overseas sales surge helps ICI to double first-quarter profits

By Anthony Rowley. Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's largest industrial group, virtually doubled its profits in the first quarter of this year—from £63m to £122m before tax...

'Hammered' Mitton may owe clients over £1m

By Our Financial Editor. Clients of Mitton, Butler, Priest, a London stockbroker company 'hammered' at the end of March, could be owed over £1m. This was one of several provisional figures given by the joint liquidators...

Property sector worried by the prospect of large scale sales needed to raise cash

By Christopher Wilkins. The prospect of substantial property sales by the Lyons group and the Stern group is causing deep concern in the property market. It is feared that a pressure on the two companies to sell assets quickly...

Prime rate increase by First Chicago

By Frank Vogl. The First National Bank of Chicago led the way again today with another prime rate rise. It took the prime lending rate to 11 1/2 per cent. This is the twelfth increase in the rate since mid-March...

Aerospatiale to build wings for Hawker's HS 146 airliner

By Arthur Reed. The French aircraft manufacturing group Aerospatiale is to build the wings for the Hawker Siddeley HS 146, a new British airliner designed to carry between 70 and 100 passengers...

Money supply

Table showing money supply figures for M1, M2, M3, and M4 from 1973 to 1974, including percentage changes over 3 months.

Giscard victory boosts franc, but market cautious

By Richard Wigg. In an immediate 'salute' to M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for his presidential victory, the franc improved generally today on Paris money markets. But on the bourse there was a slight fall in French share quotations...

Statoil discovery near Brent field

By Roger Vielvoide. Energy Correspondent. Yet another major oilfield has been found in the North Sea to the east of the Shetlands—this time on the Norwegian side of the boundary line. The new field is close to the cluster of discoveries around the Brent field in British waters...

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for various commodities like copper, zinc, lead, tin, and silver.

The Pound

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies against the British Pound.

On other pages

Table listing business appointments, vacancies, and company meeting reports.

U.S. and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

Statement of Directors. The Directors of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited have declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending 30th September, 1974 of 4.5 pence per share...

U.S. and New Zealand Banking Group Limited advertisement with logo and financial details.

Statoil discovery near Brent field advertisement with details of the oilfield and company information.

How the markets moved advertisement with detailed market data and analysis.

The Pound advertisement with exchange rates and currency information.

On other pages advertisement with business appointments and company news.

AVERYS LIMITED advertisement featuring weighing, testing, and measuring machines with a detailed financial highlights table.

For the future: new investment, greater security of employment, bigger exports

Addressing stockholders at the 47th Annual General Meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, held in London on May 20th, the Chairman, Sir Jack Callard, said: "You will have received the Annual Report for 1973 and I do not need to add much in the way of general comment on a very successful year—the best in ICI's history."

"Group profits speak for themselves: at £311 million before tax they were more than double those in 1972, and by a long way the highest we have ever achieved. I have two regrets: that because of inflation this is less than it seems, and that our results cannot be reflected—because of counter-inflation legislation—in a dividend increase of more than five per cent over that paid last year."

INVALUABLE STRENGTHS

"For virtually the whole year the tide was going our way, with demand for our products running at a very high level in the United Kingdom, and throughout the world. We were able to turn this situation to good account because the policies and investments of previous years had given us invaluable strengths."

"We had the production capacity we needed, with nearly all plants working smoothly near their designed rate of output or above it."

"We had the markets: our spread of manufacturing interests overseas, and our world-wide export outlets, meant that, while still serving customers in this country, we could benefit from the higher prices and opportunities elsewhere. More than half our profits and fifty-seven per cent of our sales were made overseas, and our exports rose by thirty-eight per cent. To Common Market countries they increased by sixty-three per cent; and whereas we do not claim this as a result of joining the EEC, the figure should be of interest to anyone who doubts the value to industry of Britain's membership."

"We had the products—the outcome of a vigorous research and capital programme. And we had the human resources—people of many skills and nationalities, progressively accounting for higher output per head and narrowing the productivity gap between ICI and the best of its competitors."

"These strengths are worth emphasising now because they will continue to be important to the Group's prosperity. When I talk of the Group's prosperity, I am not thinking just of the dividends we pay or the salaries we earn. I am thinking also of the jobs we provide, our contribution to the United Kingdom's national revenue, and our contribution to the balance of payments—a net £220 million last year. I am thinking, too, of the massive research effort we must mount in order to discover products such as our heart drugs, which have brought to some millions of people throughout the world the chance of a prolonged and more active life. I am pleased that, in these ways, the Com-

pany has contributed to the increase in wealth and health of this country and of the many countries in which we operate. The performance of our companies in Europe, Canada, the United States, Australasia and elsewhere has paralleled our activities here."

CASH POSITION

"I should like to comment on financial matters. Apart from the record profits, the return on assets employed was also a record: at eighteen per cent."

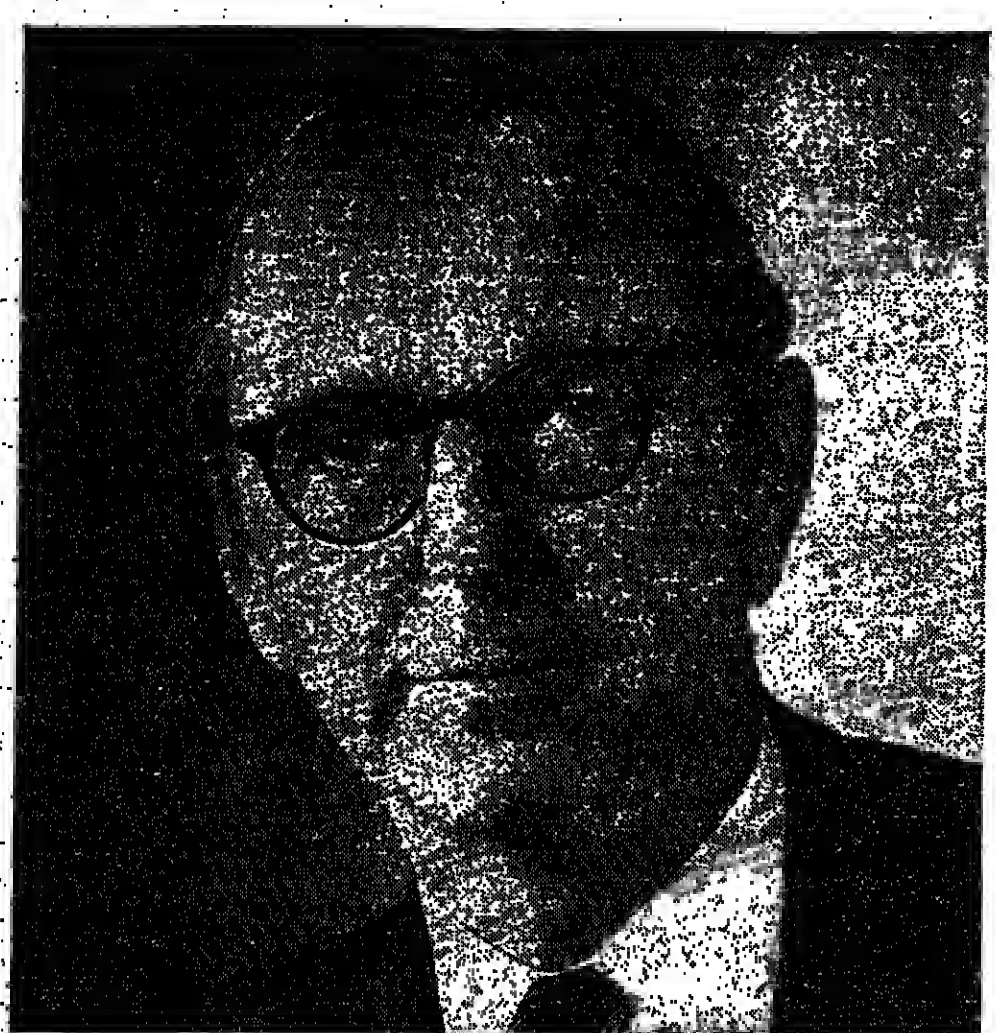
"The charge for taxation, at £130 million, was considerably more than in 1972 because of the greater profits and higher tax rate. Credits to profits in respect of Government grants were little changed. After taxation and grants, and after allowing for the share of profits applicable to minorities and for preference dividends, the profit applicable to ICI ordinary stockholders was £183 million. This was almost exactly double the 1972 figure, and stockholders could quite reasonably have looked for significantly higher dividends; but, as I mentioned earlier, we are not permitted to increase them by more than five per cent over 1972's level of 14p (gross). You will know that the second dividend, paid on 5th April at the rate of 5.25p per share, was declared at a second interim because the Annual General Meeting had to be postponed and the Board wanted stockholders to receive their dividend at the normal time; you will be asked later in the Meeting to confirm it as the final dividend for the year."

"Mainly because of the much higher earnings and changes in the tax system affecting dividends, £134 million was retained for further development of the business—a figure higher than any in our history."

"There was a marked improvement in the Group's cash position during the year. Our requirements for new fixed capital expenditure and other investment amounted to £146 million. That was somewhat below recent levels, but the amount needed for additional working capital, £96 million, was considerably greater, largely because of the increased trading activity. These cash requirements were more than met from the funds generated directly by trading operations—that is to say, retentions plus depreciation. Taking into account other miscellaneous receipts and the proceeds of modest new borrowings overseas, the Group's liquid resources increased by £113 million to nearly £200 million. With capital expenditure in 1974 expected to be more than £200 million, and with the inevitable need for more working capital, our liquid position at the beginning of this year is a significant strength."

NEW INVESTMENT

"Our assessment of the future market for many of our major products suggests a continually increasing demand, which calls for further investment. This seems a good moment to reiterate a simple economic truth—the direct relationship between profit and investment. The force of this often seems to be forgotten by people who create opinions in



this country without necessarily being close to the business world. In 1974, our profit before tax stood at £130 million, and in the following year we sanctioned new plants at a level of £99 million. After improved profits in 1972, our sanctions last year totalled £180 million; and this year, after record profits in 1973, we are, following a recent review of the capital programme, now planning to sanction expenditure of approximately £300 million—an increase of £50 million on the figure which I gave at our Press Conference in March."

"Governments are always interested in investment by industry, because it means growth and more jobs. I can assure the Government—and future ones, of whatever party—that in this Company a better profit performance leads to bigger and better investment plans. This I think brings me to the point when I ought to define more precisely what I mean by profit."

IMPACT OF INFLATION

"We are living in inflationary times—and all of us know only too well how quickly a £1 note seems to buy less and less. Inflation affects every one of us; let me try to explain as simply as I can the impact of inflation on the results for 1973."

"You will know that most companies' accounts are drawn up on what is termed the historical cost basis. This, quite simply, means that all past expenditure is recorded as the number of pounds and pence actually spent and all receipts are similarly recorded as the number of pounds and pence actually received. This sounds all right until you remember that the biggest single item of past expenditure which affects this year's accounts is the money spent in earlier years on fixed assets, mainly buildings, plant and equipment. In the accounts, this expenditure is deducted from profits over a period of years corresponding to the working life of the assets and is called depreciation. But, because this depreciation is based on the out-of-date past cost of the plants and the cost of new plants is rising rapidly, the total sums set aside as depreciation are now too small to provide for the replacement of the plants when they are worn out. If depreciation is understated, then profits must be overstated. This means that the profit retained in the business—the level of which may appear to be abnormally high—has got to be sufficient not only to finance some element of growth of the business but also to meet the heavy additional cost of replacing obsolete assets."

"Moreover, because the assets are shown in the Balance Sheet at historical cost, the profits of the year, when expressed as a percentage of those assets, give a figure which is artificially high. It is essential that we do not delude ourselves when looking at such figures; the proper comparison is, therefore, between the profits of the year, which are in current pounds, and the cost in current pounds of replacing the assets which have earned those profits rather than with what the assets happened to have cost us years ago. To give you some indication of what the 1973 figures would look like if adjusted, we estimate first, that the £311 million Group profits before tax would have been some fifty millions of pounds less, and second, the profitability of the business, shown as eighteen per cent on page 39 of the Annual Report, would have been several

percentage points lower. Bearing in mind the present cost of new money, you will see that in real terms our 1973 profitability is no more than adequate for the future prosperity of the business."

"Inflation also affects working capital, that is broadly the raw materials we hold for use in our productive processes. When raw material prices are rising, we can only replace those we use at higher cost, and so have to employ more cash."

"But the problem does not stop there. Because our business is growing, the volume of raw materials we have to carry is increasing all the time, so that still more cash is required. This extra cash has to come from profits retained in the business—yet another need for adequate profits."

"The accountancy profession has recently issued a provisional accounting standard encouraging public companies to publish supplementary statements showing what the results would be after adjusting for inflation. The standard is called 'provisional' because a Government committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Francis Sandilands with a wide remit to enquire into whether and by what method company accounts should be adjusted for inflation. This committee is actively collecting evidence, but it is not expected to report for some time. I believe that we, as a company, have a duty to ensure that the full effects of inflation are brought home to all who are interested in the profitability and viability of industry, although there are differing views about the best way to do this. Your Board will be giving the most careful thought to this problem during the coming months."

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS IN 1974

"You will want me now to give you some idea of our prospects for 1974. I am glad to tell you that our progress has been maintained. Our first quarter results have just been delivered to the Stock Exchange and I will give you the essential figures as published by the Board this morning. Total sales were £661 million, that is thirty-six per cent higher than in the first quarter last year; sales in the United Kingdom were £273 million, an increase of twenty-four per cent, and those overseas were £388 million, a forty-five per cent increase. Profits before tax were £122 million, and this compares with £63 million for the corresponding quarter of last year and £92 million for the fourth quarter. Exports from the United Kingdom increased most of all and totalled £154 million, far and away the highest figure in the history of the Company. My earlier remarks about the effects of inflation apply with even greater force to these first quarter results."

"The important thing about these results is that they show how we have been able to benefit from our world-wide business and so to ride adverse conditions at home. Our market here, although it remained surprisingly good, was restricted by the energy crisis and three-day week, but we have many other markets; and because we had our own electrical generating capacity for a large part of our needs, we could maintain a high volume of output at home to supply these markets."

"As for the rest of 1974, the picture is far from clear. It is impossible to predict with any certainty the precise level of demand for our products, both at home and abroad, and our prosperity is dependent on the maintenance of

high output. We are concerned particularly that world trade stays at a high level and that the volume of trade is not adversely affected by the financial problems resulting from the higher prices of oil and other raw materials. One certainty is that our bill for raw materials will be higher than last year's—by about £180 million in the United Kingdom alone. We shall hope to recover these extra costs in higher selling prices at home and overseas, but there is no guarantee of this. I spoke last year about the disparity between the prices we could charge in the United Kingdom, restricted by the Government's counter-inflation legislation, and the prices we could get overseas. Nothing has happened to alter this situation—in fact, for many products the disparity has grown as free market prices have climbed. Our current investment plans have been made on the assumption that prices here cannot be held below world prices for much longer, but, if the distortion is allowed to continue, it is bound to affect our plans."

INCREASED COSTS

"A large part of the increase in raw materials costs will be accounted for by oil, which has quadrupled in price since mid-1973. Although we have not been seriously hampered so far by shortage of oil for feedstock or fuel, there is still some uncertainty about supplies. In the longer term—and I must emphasise that I am not talking now of this year, or even next—we should have an assured source for at least part of our supplies. We have a twenty-six per cent share in the Burmah Oil Company consortium which has recently announced a find of commercial quantities of oil in the North Sea off the Shetland Isles, and while much remains to be done before we can benefit, I must say that this news is most encouraging."

"The March Budget has raised the cost of many services such as electricity and transport, and of employers' National Insurance contributions; it has also increased the direct burden of Corporation Tax and diminished our cash flow because of increased Advance Corporation Tax payments. Changes are also being considered in the legislation affecting wages and salaries, and I must remind you that we are only permitted to pass on part of any increase in remuneration costs in our selling prices."

CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY

"These are some of the factors and possibilities that must be taken into account when considering our performance during the remainder of 1974. The year has started well, and we believe that overall it will be a good one. However, views differ over the level of trade generally during the second half of this year. We are optimistic about the future and we have already sanctioned a number of major projects this year, despite the uncertainty which the Government has created for private industry."

"Over the years, ICI has made an ever-growing contribution to the national economy and I feel it is our duty to ensure that it will continue to do so, providing new investment, and hence greater security of employment, and even bigger export earnings."

DIRECTORATE

"Turning now to the Board, there have been several changes since our last Meeting. March saw the retirement after long service of Sir Michael Clapham, one of our Deputy Chairmen, and Mr. George Whitby, an executive Director. We shall miss the advice and experience of both. Sir Michael's services as President of the Confederation of British Industry were recognised last year by the award of a KBE—an honour that gave great pleasure to all his colleagues. In January this year Mr. G. D. A. Kiljnsra was appointed a non-executive Director. Mr. Kiljnsra is Chairman of Unilever N.V. and a Vice-Chairman of Unilever Limited, and we are fortunate to have the benefit of his advice. We must also congratulate him on receiving an Honorary KBE this year. More recently, Mr. Robert Haslam, previous Chairman of Fibres Division, has joined the Board as an executive Director."

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES

"Finally, I know you will join me in congratulating the Group's employees throughout the world for their part in achieving last year's splendid results. I believe we should also take this opportunity to say a special word of thanks to those in the United Kingdom; their willingness to improvise and to put up with all sorts of difficulties and discomforts, was the crucial factor in bringing us so successfully through the state of emergency earlier this year."



First three months' results 1974

Unaudited figures of trading results

1973		Year	1974	
First Quarter	£ millions		First Quarter	£ millions
487	2166	Sales to external customers	661	
63	311	Profit before Taxation and Grants	122	
37	157	After providing for Depreciation	40	
-22	-112	Taxation	-54	
2	9	Regional Development grants	4	
43	208	Profit after Taxation and Grants	72	
-4	-24	Applicable to minorities	-5	
39	184	Profit after Taxation and Grants applicable to ICI Ltd.	67	

Group sales in the first quarter of 1974 amounted to £661m which is 36% higher than in the corresponding quarter last year. Sales in the U.K. increased from £228m to £273m (up 24%) and those overseas from £267m to £388m (up 45%). The total value of exports rose from £93m in the first quarter 1973 to £154m in the current quarter (up 66%); this included exports to EEC which rose by 93%. Thus, the substantial increase in Group sales was due mainly to sales made overseas both from local manufacture and from U.K. exports.

Similarly about two-thirds of the record Group profits in the first quarter arose from business overseas, especially exports from the U.K. on which margins were substantially higher than on home sales. Demand in the U.K. was somewhat restricted by the energy crisis and the three day week but, helped by our own electrical generating capacity, output was maintained at a high volume, thus enabling us to increase supplies to overseas markets.

The following table summarises the quarterly sales and profits before taxation.

Group sales		Group profit before tax	
£ millions		£ millions	
1973 First quarter	487	63	
Second quarter	537	74	
Third quarter	551	82	
Fourth quarter	591	92	
	2166	311	
1974 First quarter			

The charge for taxation in the first quarter of 1974 consists of £40 million of corporation tax, £12 million overseas tax and £5 million of tax on principal associated companies, less credits of £4 million for investment grants.

Process plant order boom predicted

By Peter Hill

Huge investment in process plant is likely over the next three years, according to forecasts made yesterday. The Process Plant Working Party of the National Economic Development Office says it expects investment to exceed by £50m a year the 1966-68 boom period. A preliminary report by the working party says that investment in plant by United Kingdom process industries—including oil exploration and production—is likely to reach about £700m annually at late 1973 prices, while expressed in constant 1970 prices, investment would total £550m compared with £500m in the previous peak period. But, serious concern has been

expressed at the shortage of skilled labour in the process plant industry. There is a desperate need for a substantial increase in the number of qualified scientists, engineers, draughtsmen and other technicians, it was stated. In the previous "shake-out" in the industry, thousands of workers left for new jobs while as many as 35 process plant suppliers either went out of business, or moved into more stable areas. Commenting on the shortage of skilled labour, Sir Frederick Warner, the working party's chairman, said: "We need 20,000 more men—you tell me where we are going to get them from." The working party said the forecasts might understate the long-term demand, since they

did not take account of development of oil and gas fields which had yet to be proved commercially. In the shorter term there could be difficulty in achieving the increased levels of expenditure. It stressed that the increase in forecast expenditure was mainly caused by a big upward revision of chemical industry forecasts, oil exploration and production and production of gas from the Frigg field. On the chemical industry's plans, the report points to a level of investment at current prices of £172m this year, rising to £184m next year and £178m in 1976. It indicated a continuation of the four to five-year cyclical pattern of investment. Investment in plant for offshore oil exploration and production last year at £110m was

£65m lower than forecast, but the working party said expenditure this year was forecast at between £180m and £220m. Expenditure is expected to remain high until 1977, followed by a decline, although further oil discoveries could lead to expenditure being spread into 1978 and beyond. Expenditure by the gas industry is expected to be 50 per cent higher between 1974-77 than forecast a year ago, while investment by the British Steel Corporation—which was 20 per cent below forecast levels last year—is also expected to fall below previous forecasts. The process plant industry is competitive with its international rivals in price and delivery, and demand prospects, the report said, and more encouraging than for many years.

No plan to nationalize BLMC—Lord Stokes

Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland, and two senior members of his board have had a two-and-a-half-hour meeting with Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, to discuss the Labour Government's attitude to the motor industry and British Leyland's prospects.

The meeting, and an outline of the discussion which took place, are revealed in the current issue of the corporation's newspaper *British Leyland Mirror*. It reports that Lord Stokes told a private meeting of 400 managers and shop stewards representing all 59 United Kingdom factories that "there have been no talks with the Government on the possible nationalization of British Leyland. The meeting was planned a considerable time ago and there was nothing ulterior to it. We wanted the opportunity to talk with Tony Benn about government policy in the future. He said these talks took place regularly with the Conservative Government and the Labour Government before that. "Any company the size of British Leyland must be in close consultation with the Government. I would welcome even closer contact because far too often in the past governments have operated in economic matters quite at variance with the long-term prospects of the motor industry."

But to a statement clearly intended to squash support for militant shop stewards who advocate nationalization as the panacea for British Leyland's ailments, he declared: "Nobody is going to nationalize or bail out a company that is inefficient or going bust."

Surge in world steel output

World raw steel production in the first four months of this year rose by 2.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year, but United Kingdom output, reflecting the effects of the three day week, the fuel crisis and industrial disputes was substantially down. Figures issued yesterday by the International Iron and Steel Institute, whose members account for about 98 per cent of total world production, show that output for the four-month period amounted to 159.80 million tonnes compared with 155.87 million tonnes in the corresponding period of 1973. Production in April in ISI member countries totalled 39.87 million tonnes, an increase of 1.2 per cent over April last year. United Kingdom steel production in April at 1.96 million tonnes was 10.7 per cent less

than in the same month last year, when output amounted to 2.19 million tonnes. Over the four-month period, United Kingdom output was 19.5 per cent below the level for the corresponding period of last year at 7.26 million tonnes. The ISI said that United States production over the four-month period was also down on a year earlier by 0.7 per cent to 44.92 million tonnes, while output in April was 2.7 per cent less than a year earlier. Japanese production recorded an increase of 1.3 per cent in April compared with a year earlier, while in the four-month period, output increased by 2.2 per cent on the 1973 level. The original six members of the EEC achieved increases well above the average, amounting to an improvement on the April figure of 9.2 per cent, and for

the four-month period, an increase of 11.8 per cent. Steel strikes in Italy: An inquiry opened yesterday into the reasons behind the series of disputes in the Italian steelworks of the British Steel Corporation. The hearings, which are in private, are expected to last for two days, and the report of the 12-member joint management and union committee is expected to be submitted to Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry. The inquiry was implemented following the second production standstill in the plant earlier this year, which led to the BSC warning that the plant would not be reopened until all the unions at the plant gave assurances about their future conduct. Last year the plant was hit by more than 30 stoppages, which cost an estimated £10m in lost production.

Barclays to open six push-button 'mini-banks'

Barclays Bank is to take delivery of six NCR "self-service" financial terminals worth £90,000 later this year as part of an evaluation programme which may eventually lead to their installation as "mini-banks" at a wide range of outlets. The terminals allow the customer to pay in as well as draw cash, transfer funds from one account to another, establish his current account balance and make other inquiries. The terminals, which will be manufactured in Dundee, can be operated either on an "on-line" or "stand-alone" basis. In either case the customer will insert a magnetic-strip card, press out a code number, select the transaction he wishes to undertake and receive a printed receipt at that transaction.

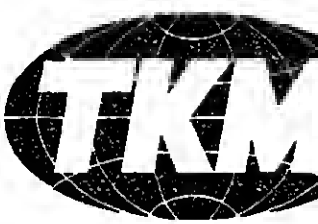
Shopkeepers call for levy on home-based businesses

A register and levy for people operating a business from their homes was called for yesterday by Mr Tom Lynch, president of the National Union of Small Shopkeepers. Speaking at the union's annual conference at Hastings, he said this move would be aimed at controlling the thousands of mail order agents in Britain. He said shopkeepers throughout the country had always been opposed to this sort of trading, but their protests had "fallen on deaf ears". He thought that such home-based firms should pay an annual levy for each agent representing them. "Thousands of agents in Britain are operating on a commission basis and are representing mail order firms who distribute catalogues on a wide basis", he explained.

Motor trades 9 pc down in first quarter

Total turnover of the motor trades in the first quarter of 1974 was 9 per cent less than a year earlier, but the fall reflects the problems arising from the energy situation, which had only partially affected the previous quarter. Sales of new vehicles in the first quarter this year were 10 per cent less than a year earlier, even more sharply, by 28 per cent day and 320 from a week earlier. Some foreign investors, principally British, were left holding Nihon Natsugaku shares when trading ceased on the company announcement that it had filed for a receiver. The Japanese Finance Ministry said that at December 31 last year, 41 foreign investors held Nihon Natsugaku shares, 38 of which were institutions. Brokers said foreigners did not appear to be selling during the past week, and one source said he had heard of some fairly substantial foreign purchases just before rumours of financial difficulties appeared in the market. J. Henry Schroder Wagg was one British merchant bank listed as holding 3 per cent of Nihon Natsugaku shares last summer. But Mr Kenneth Morse, the firm's local representative, said the entire holding was disposed of during the winter. Nihon Natsugaku and Aeromaster, which were receivership after they failed to raise funds to buy back about 1,900m yen of trade bills dishonoured when they fell due on Saturday—AP-Dow Jones.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT GROUP



achieves Group Profits of £6 million

Chairman Kenneth Thorogood reports increased profits and earnings for the sixth successive year

PROFITS

1973: £6,134,000 (After tax profit attributable to Shareholders)

1972: £4,065,000 (After tax profit attributable to Shareholders)

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

1973: 11.0p (Earnings per 20p share), 2.7563p (Dividends per 20p share)

1972: 6.6p (Earnings per 20p share), 2.6250p (Dividends per 20p share)

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	1973	1972
Total Group Profit including extraordinary items, £1,235,000; before Loan Stock Interest, £587,000; and tax	£6,134,000	£4,065,000
After-tax profit attributable to Shareholders including extraordinary items 1973: £1,110,000	£3,091,000	£1,619,000
Earnings per 20p share including extraordinary earnings 1973: 3.9p	11.0p	6.6p
Dividends per 20p share (equivalent gross)	2.7563p	2.6250p
Dividend cover excluding extraordinary earnings	3.8 times	2.8 times

TOZER KEMSLEY & MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS) LIMITED.

Copies of the 1973 Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary at 28 Great Tower Street, London, EC3R 5DE.

Second biggest bankruptcy since war shocks Japan

Tokyo, May 20.—Nihon Natsugaku Kogyo KK, and its chief subsidiary, Aeromaster Co, today asked the Osaka district court to appoint a receiver under Japan's corporate rehabilitation law. The firms manufacture, sell and rent package airconditioners, and supply airconditioning and heating systems for buildings. They had combined liabilities estimated at 62,000m yen (£82m). Although full details were not immediately available, the case appeared to constitute Japan's largest bankruptcy since the war. The previous record was set by Saenyo Special Steel Co, which underwent reorganization in 1965 with 4,500m yen in liabilities. Nihon Natsugaku's action shocked the Japanese financial community as the company's shares had been listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange on May 1. The share price, which traded at 1500 yen on the second section earlier this year, declined sharply last week on rumours of financial difficulties. It last traded on Friday, at 690, down 100 from Thursday.

Closure threat to mills over waste paper shortage

Waste paper stock levels held by many mills have reached a "dangerously low level" and many are facing a situation which could lead to closure. The Joint Waste Paper Advisory Council said yesterday that although there was an increasing public awareness of the need to recycle waste paper, this had not been reflected in the tonnage reaching mills. In the first three months of the year the tonnage of waste paper reaching mills, the council said, was only 2.7 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year. Consumption of all grades of waste paper was at a very high level during February and March. Total consumption of waste paper by the industry in the first quarter of the year amounted to 328,314 tonnes—a fall of 7.66 tonnes compared with 1973. Production of paper and board was 52,279 tonnes less than last year's first quarter of 1,173,057 tonnes.

VW in Britain to buy S American spares

Volkswagen Great Britain is to import spare parts from its factories in Brazil and Mexico to replace more expensive German components. The switch is expected to cut the retail price of many spares in Britain by 10 per cent. The first spares will arrive in September.

Italy reveals record 714,000mlire deficit

From John Earle Rome, May 20. The deterioration in the Italian economy which prompted the imposition of an import deposit scheme is revealed with the publication of a record 714,000mlire (£476m) deficit in the balance of payments for March. It compares with a February deficit of 475,000mlire. Figures published at the same time by the Bank of Italy show a rise in the net official reserves from 2,800,800mlire at the end of February to 2,594,500mlire at the end of March. The improvement, however, appears on the basis of the information provided to have been due to drawing on standby facilities from the International Monetary Fund. Support facilities were also provided by other European Community central banks during March to the extent of 1,563m units of account or 1,173,000mlire. Signor Rumor, the Prime Minister, is seeking the collaboration of the trade unions in meeting this worsening situation. After a meeting with union leaders last week, he publicly spoke of the possibility of Italy's credit lines abroad and the consequent danger of a "ruinous recession". The unions, who in effect have declared a truce with the Government, are expected to meet in the next few weeks in their campaign for structural reforms, and to have detailed talks between now and June 6 with Signor Giolitti, the budget minister, on five specific subjects—agriculture, transportation, house building, health and pensions. On June 6 they are scheduled to meet Signor Rumor again to discuss prices, capital investment, the development of the mezzogiorno, and taxation. The 50 per cent import deposit scheme was introduced at the end of April on about 40 per cent of Italy's imports. Italy's EEC partners are pressing for it to be widened to cover other agricultural products, but so far the Government is resisting this pressure.

Hypermarkets and petrol costs

From Mr Harvey Cole Sir, Mr L. E. S. Seemey (May 15) quotes part of the evidence I gave to a recent public inquiry into a proposed hypermarket, but does so in such a way as to imply that my contention was actually quite different from that which I was in fact advancing. I did say that if the average hypermarket user travelled 16 miles as a round trip (a distance which I explicitly stated was not the case), the total annual petrol consumption would be less than 1 million gallons—assuming 2 million visits. However, I also pointed out: 1. That this is not a net increase in consumption since many journeys to shop at a hypermarket would be made, in its absence, to other centres by car; 2. That the additional distance travelled might be eight miles as a maximum, but that the additional consumption of petrol would be less than this suggests because of the heavy consumption involved in travelling in town centre traffic and searching for parking places; 3. That the hypermarket system of direct supply of goods from manufacturers creates appreciable savings of fuel for delivery vehicles; 4. That, compared with an annual consumption of around 4,500 million gallons of petrol, the net increase attributable to a hypermarket—and which must be contrasted with the substantial other resource savings it can achieve—would not amount to more than 0.005 per cent of national consumption. In other words, there would have to be 200 hypermarkets before they increased our petrol usage by 1 per cent. There are those who say that the petrol crisis is now the main objection to hypermarkets. Strangely enough, those who say this are opposed to hypermarkets, and not, as one might have thought, supporters. Yours faithfully, HARVEY COLE, Economic and Development Consultant, 9 Clifton Road, Winchester, May 15.

Protest defined

From Mr V. R. Lyddiard Sir, I was interested to read in Business Diary (May 10) of the confusion over the term "protest". I suggest that this does not refer to the bank's charging an unpaid item back to the customer, which it would do in any event. As I understand it, "protest" is a legal process, usually carried out by a notary public, establishing a bill or cheque has been presented and dishonoured, and forms a basis for subsequent action against the parties liable on the instrument. Yours faithfully, V. R. LYDDIARD, 99 Monument Drive, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Higher charges causing drift from Port of London

The Port of London is losing traffic because of the higher charges introduced in January, British Importers Confederation said yesterday. Some charges have gone up by nearly 50 per cent said the confederation, which represents 3,500 importers, and goods are now being diverted to other ports. The PLA declined yesterday to agree to reductions in response to BIC representations though they did agree to discuss special rates for very large consignments. "A BIC spokesman said later, 'Traffic is going away from London quite rapidly to Avonmouth and other smaller ports where the service is better and the costs cheaper. Many of our importers would like to see London but spiralling costs are forcing them away.'"

Anglo-Soviet talks begin in London

A group of 20 Soviet economic experts started three days of talks with British ministers and businessmen yesterday. Mr Vladimir Kirillina, the Deputy Prime Minister, led the team in the first plenary session of the Anglo-Soviet Joint Commission at Lancaster House.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The CBI: in touch with members and up to date

From Mr Nicholas Tate Sir, As the director administratively responsible for the CBI membership relations, may I refute the criticisms, implicit or explicit, which have recently appeared in your columns that the CBI was out of touch with its members and therefore cannot speak for them. In addition to its head office staff, who service the 400-strong council and some 30 policy-making standing committees, with an aggregate membership of well over 1,000 representatives of member companies, trade associations and employers' organizations, most of which meet monthly, CBI has 10 regional offices with 41 administrative staff. These regional offices are responsible for 12 regional councils—three are serviced from London—with a membership varying between 24 and 48 each, who are elected by the regional membership and which meet bi-monthly or quarterly. Each regional chairman has an advisory committee to advise on policy matters between council meetings, and each council has a number of specialist and/or area committees. The regional staff spend much of their time visiting companies. Their reports are carefully monitored. During March, for example, the regional staff made a total of 361 personal visits, 395 to members and 256 to non-members. This was a reasonably typical month, and though I am not satisfied that this is the best that could be done, the fact remains that every month up to 1,000 companies outside the formalized policy-making structure have a chance to discuss CBI policy and their problems with a member of our regional staff. He has usually been briefed to obtain information on specific problems and opinions as well as reporting on points raised by the company concerned. It will not come as any surprise to your readers to know that during March the topic most frequently raised by companies was raw material and component shortages. With respect, Sir, I do not think that any allegation that we are out of touch with our membership or industry as a whole can be substantiated. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS TATE, Regional & Smaller Firms Director, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Tophill Street, London SW1.

A late first step in area of worker participation

From Professor Clive Schmitthoff Sir, Dr Frank A. Heller, Sir Malcolm Warner and Peter Abell (May 14), are warmly welcome to a preliminary step in the area of worker participation which they have left it rather the day. Exhaustive research already been done, an result has been published by the CBI and the TUC have listed the result of the search. An international quorum in which professor Heller, with British lawyer held at the University of 1972. It was arranged with British National Communist Law and opened to be its chairman transactions were published under the title "The nationalization of European Law". Much other comparative research has likewise been published. The former Government has indicated the problem which the Government Reform, published in July and the present Government has promised early action. Naturally the view we expressed is a subjective judgement. "Arbitrary" called for one although found with the available comparative material and take as the apparent content of British opinion. So our views. A subjective view, but is better than no view. The letter of Mr Chris Hill (May 14) and other which I have received at least a copy, although do not agree fully with conclusions, and thus in valuable contribution to debate which it was my aim to initiate. Unfortunately the letter of the three writers to whom referring refrains from expressing a view at all, in spite of urgency of the need for debate. Yours faithfully, CLIVE M. SCHMITTHOFF, Visiting Professor of National Business Law at City University and the U.S. City of Kent, 29 Blenheim Road, Bedford Park, London, W4.

Feed freeze

From Mr C. G. Shaw Sir, Why should anyone be "puzzled" at the fact that the price of feedstuffs? Cannot people understand that they are, quite simply, too expensive? Furthermore, there is a level of price at which a meal, no matter how well-cooked, is just not worth it. Manufacturers of all kinds have found it too easy to assume that they will sell their goods whatever price increase they put on them. In the catering industry, there is a chance for the public to hit back by withdrawing its custom, and the effects can be felt very quickly. A very good thing too! Yours faithfully, C. G. SHAW, 38 Hazlemere Road, London SW15.

JUDICIAL SALE BY TENDER

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO BETWEEN: NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED Plaintiff and BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED Defendant The Sidro Company has issued the following communication: The public sale by tenders, in one parcel, of the stock and bonds constituting the portfolio of Barcelona Traction has been published at the order of the Court of Ontario and announced in the press. This sale represents the outcome of the legal action brought in Canada following the bankruptcy of this company in Spain, by the National Trust Company of Toronto, trustee for the Prior Lien Bonds and First Mortgage Bonds. The aim of this legal action was the nomination of a Receiver and Manager, acting for the Court and responsible for the administration of the property of Barcelona Traction, consisting principally of its portfolio which constituted the security for the Bonds. It will be recalled that under the bankruptcy proceedings there had been created, with the agreement of the Spanish Courts, duplicates of the stock certificates of subsidiary companies forming the portfolio of Barcelona Traction, which were then offered for sale in Spain and adjudicated in 1952 to Fuertes Eléctricas de Cataluña. For many years, the Receiver, as instructed by the Court, attempted, but in vain, to restore the value of the portfolio of Barcelona Traction which the arbitrary measures taken in Spain had removed. In the meantime, the Supreme Court of Ontario ruled that a valid stock certificate of the Canadian company Ebro Trigon and Power Co. Catalonian Land Co., subsidiaries of Barcelona Traction, were those held by the Trust Company. It is recalled that following the of the various attempts to seize the interests of Belgian stockholders of Barcelona Traction, brought the case, in 1953, to the International Court of Justice, the Spanish government responsible measures taken, by its various and contrary to the interests of the company, the claim was rejected; the Court's pronouncement on the merits of the ruled that the Belgian government component to protect the rights of stockholders of a Canadian company; this decision, the Canadian government, the request of the Trustee and Ebro made no attempt to obtain settlement without result. Consequently, the Trustee, in order to terminate his mission, requested and obtained the approval of the Court to order the International Court of Justice to be asked to restore the value of the portfolio of Barcelona Traction which the arbitrary measures taken in Spain had removed. In the meantime, the

HAROLD PERRY MOTORS LIMITED

Ford Main Dealers

1973 RESULTS

	1973	1972
GROUP TURNOVER	£25,293	£23,100
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	894	7
INCREASE IN RESERVES	421	2

Extracts from the review by the Chairman, Mr. J. F. Macgregor.

- * Profits in first full year as public company increase by 22% over 1972, despite supply shortages.
- * £270,000 profit in first quarter of 1974, less 10% below 1973.
- * Continuing growth in ancillary activities—sen and repair, parts, industrial engines, power pack self drive and contract hire, finance etc.
- * Group facing the future from a position of financial strength.

GO PERRYS

Copies of the Chairman's Review and the 1973 Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary at 279, Ballards Lane, London N12 8NS.

JUDICIAL SALE BY TENDER

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

BETWEEN: NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED Plaintiff and BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED Defendant

The Sidro Company has issued the following communication: The public sale by tenders, in one parcel, of the stock and bonds constituting the portfolio of Barcelona Traction has been published at the order of the Court of Ontario and announced in the press. This sale represents the outcome of the legal action brought in Canada following the bankruptcy of this company in Spain, by the National Trust Company of Toronto, trustee for the Prior Lien Bonds and First Mortgage Bonds. The aim of this legal action was the nomination of a Receiver and Manager, acting for the Court and responsible for the administration of the property of Barcelona Traction, consisting principally of its portfolio which constituted the security for the Bonds. It will be recalled that under the bankruptcy proceedings there had been created, with the agreement of the Spanish Courts, duplicates of the stock certificates of subsidiary companies forming the portfolio of Barcelona Traction, which were then offered for sale in Spain and adjudicated in 1952 to Fuertes Eléctricas de Cataluña. For many years, the Receiver, as instructed by the Court, attempted, but in vain, to restore the value of the portfolio of Barcelona Traction which the arbitrary measures taken in Spain had removed. In the meantime, the Supreme Court of Ontario ruled that a valid stock certificate of the Canadian company Ebro Trigon and Power Co. Catalonian Land Co., subsidiaries of Barcelona Traction, were those held by the Trust Company. It is recalled that following the of the various attempts to seize the interests of Belgian stockholders of Barcelona Traction, brought the case, in 1953, to the International Court of Justice, the Spanish government responsible measures taken, by its various and contrary to the interests of the company, the claim was rejected; the Court's pronouncement on the merits of the ruled that the Belgian government component to protect the rights of stockholders of a Canadian company; this decision, the Canadian government, the request of the Trustee and Ebro made no attempt to obtain settlement without result. Consequently, the Trustee, in order to terminate his mission, requested and obtained the approval of the Court to order the International Court of Justice to be asked to restore the value of the portfolio of Barcelona Traction which the arbitrary measures taken in Spain had removed. In the meantime, the

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Judging the trend for ICI now

ICI had absolutely everything for it in the first quarter...



Mr. Steve Owen, Chairman of F.W. Woolworth: Effect of the three-day week.

inevitably reflected the sharp increases in input costs...

made for Australian losses has not been touched.

ICI's 1973/74 (1972/73) Capitalization £1.150m...

Delta Lloyd produced £1.8m of investment income...

ICI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £265m...

At this stage, one is perhaps looking for maintained United Kingdom earnings...

ICI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £1.150m...

House of Fraser American intentions

ICI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £1.150m...

Commercial Union Underwriting loss reduced

ICI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £1.150m...

CBI task

ICI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £1.150m...

Business Diary: Debenhams' delight?

John Earle looks at one model for state ownership in industry

IRI: a typically Italian enterprise

IRI, the Italian state holding corporation, swears a summons to expand still further its vast conglomerate of activities.

Service activities include telecommunications and shipping lines.

IRI's present lines of thrust, according to Professor Porcili, are mainly in steel.

IRI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £265m...

IRI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £265m...

IRI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £265m...

IRI's 1974 (1973) Capitalization £265m...

Building the confidence of the unemployed executive

At a guess, about 250,000 managerial, executive, technical and professional posts change hands in Britain every year.

For the most part they move to get better paid or more satisfying jobs.

Others leave their jobs unwillingly, because their talents have not proved suitable for their work.

A lucky few get a golden handshake when they are fired, but nobody strikes to enforce their reinstatement.

The constant movement means there are jobs going, except sometimes for the very specialized.

For men like these the Government's Professional and Executive Recruitment Service (PER) has since the middle of last year been running special three-day courses.

Like many businesses, the institute has been happily assuming a fairly modest rate of inflation—around 8 per cent—in its financial calculations.

Halifax Building Society 1974 Annual General Meeting

Progress during 1973 The assets of the Society at 31st January 1974 were £3,206 million.

Current Lending Policy The difficulties of the current economic climate have meant that our lending has had to be restricted.

Mortgages The Society advanced on mortgage £613.4 million. This conformed extremely well with the target set at the beginning of the year.

Administration In the last part of 1973 the Society's new head office was occupied. The advanced design with its ancillary equipment provides the conditions necessary for the Society to meet the demands of the present and future.

Interest Rates During the past year, although the investors share rate was increased from 5.6% to 6.3% and then to 6.75%.

Halifax Building Society Member of The Building Societies Association

Business Diary: Debenhams' delight?

Thornton, who on July 1 over as chief executive of Jams Limited, appears to man the stores group most likely to get it.

Debenhams' arrival will take the weight from the shoulders of chairman Sir Henry Burney.

Debenhams' arrival will take the weight from the shoulders of chairman Sir Henry Burney.

Debenhams' arrival will take the weight from the shoulders of chairman Sir Henry Burney.

Debenhams' arrival will take the weight from the shoulders of chairman Sir Henry Burney.

Debenhams' arrival will take the weight from the shoulders of chairman Sir Henry Burney.

Is Bateman fireproof?

be done. Behind closed doors, Bateman will be having a series of exploratory discussions with Len Murray and the TUC.

Like many businesses, the institute has been happily assuming a fairly modest rate of inflation—around 8 per cent—in its financial calculations.

Like many businesses, the institute has been happily assuming a fairly modest rate of inflation—around 8 per cent—in its financial calculations.

Like many businesses, the institute has been happily assuming a fairly modest rate of inflation—around 8 per cent—in its financial calculations.

Like many businesses, the institute has been happily assuming a fairly modest rate of inflation—around 8 per cent—in its financial calculations.

Like many businesses, the institute has been happily assuming a fairly modest rate of inflation—around 8 per cent—in its financial calculations.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Rio Tinto-Zinc attacks handicap of 'growing state intervention'

By Andrew Wilson
Mining Correspondent

Copper would continue to be the main source of attributable earnings in 1974 for Rio Tinto-Zinc, and with the metal price almost certain to average above last year's £727 a tonne, net earnings were likely to be well above 1973's £69.6m, Sir Val Duncan, chairman, told the annual meeting.



Sir Val Duncan, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc. Earnings expected to be well above last year's £69.6m.

Coupled to this forecast was a strong attack on "the increasing tendency of governments to intervene in industry". These activities could only add to the uncertainties facing international corporations, he said.

Sir Val said predictions about RTZ's profits were difficult because of uncertainties on the level of commodity prices, and their impact in 1974 was likely to be more significant than before.

The copper price was currently around £1,200 a tonne and the average for the first four months was £1,095. But there might be some reduction in the price as he believed there was a speculative element in the price, due to the lack of confidence in currencies.

If the tax proposals introduced several weeks ago by the British Columbia government and those of the Federal govern-

ment were both enacted, a mine like Lornax would have virtually all its profits removed by taxation, and would have to pay substantial federal taxes on income it did not receive.

This would have most serious consequences for Canada as no one in the private sector would be capable of raising capital. But

on the prospect of the renegotiation of the Bougainville agreement, Sir Val was confident that a satisfactory solution would be found.

A most serious situation faced free enterprise in Britain, Sir Val said governments did not seem to understand that it was wrong to seek national unity through penalizing shareholders. Under present legislation, shareholders could only receive, in real terms, a declining return in their income, while wages and prices were rising. This became a form of financial discrimination which divided the nation rather than unified it.

It was essential, Sir Val added, that investment in free enterprise companies should be serviced buoyantly out of earnings. The idea that an enforced ceiling of 5 per cent on dividends could be regarded as a remotely fair in the context of a rate of inflation well over double that figure was not a proposition which could be examined seriously.

Far too much time and effort was spent trying to redistribute the existing wealth rather than encouraging men and women to increase their effective performance.

Overseas thrust helps Staflex to peak £1.7m

By Our Financial Staff

Staflex International, the garment interlinings and sewing machine group, achieved record pre-tax profits of £1.69m last year, an increase of 38 per cent on the previous year's performance. Turnover rose by 30 per cent to £24m.

Because of this "encouraging result", Staflex is paying a net final dividend of 1.05p a share against nil in 1972. This will take the full year distribution up to 2.05p a share net (3p gross equivalent), a 68 per cent increase on the 1972 total payout. Treasury consent has

been given under the recovery situation criterion.

Of the £1.39m pre-tax profits contributed by the interlining division last year, 86 per cent came from overseas. The machinery division raised its contribution from £200,000 to £300,000.

Subject to there being no dramatic downturn in the level of world trade, and with the reasonable expectation that performance during the rest of the year continues at the same level as in the first four months, the group says it can look forward to another year of significant growth.

ANZ Bank less optimistic

Although the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group earned a net profit 39 per cent higher in the half-year to March 31, it does not expect to maintain this level of growth and forecasts a full return which will only match the £13.7m of 1972-73. Gross income rose by 40 per cent.

The group says all its major activities made a satisfactory contribution in the half, but since the beginning of April, cost of funds, particularly in

Australia, has increased considerably. However, deposit levels have been maintained. Based on these trends the full return should be of the same order as in the previous period.

The half-time payment goes up from 5.5p to 6.7p and a total of 13.5p (10.5p) is forecast. This will be paid on a share capital increased by the new-for-seven rights issue in March. By this the group sought to raise £14.5m.

Issues & Loans

Bank of Ireland £10.25m rights

Underwriting arrangements are now in progress by the Bank of Ireland to raise £10.25m through a rights issue. It is to take the form of a 10 per cent convertible subordinated unsecured loan stock dated 1991/96 and will be allocated on the basis of £3 nominal of the new stock for every £4 nominal of capital stock.

The new stock will be convertible into capital stock between July 1977 and 1990, at the rate of £23.81 nominal of capital stock for every £100 of convertible stock. The issue is being arranged by Morgan Grenfell.

Reed Dutch issue

Reed International is making a 10.9m florin bond issue in the Dutch domestic market as part of a 100m florin issue. The coupon has been fixed at 11 1/2 per cent and the issue price at par.

The balance of the 89.1m florin bonds will be issued to shareholders of Koninklijke Sphinx, the company's parent. The offer for the company's shares by Reed. The offer closes on May 29 and the whole issue is subject to its successful completion.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Algemeen Bank Nederland and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas are subscribing, or obtaining subscribers for the 10.9m florins part of the issue. Reed has been advised by S. G. Warburg and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank.

Hungary seeks \$100m

The National Bank of Hungary is negotiating an eight-year loan of up to \$100m from a syndicate led by Kuhn Loeb Bank of America and Chemical Bank. The loan is expected to carry an interest rate margin of 1/2 percentage points above Euro-dollar interbank rates.

Christopher Wilkins

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

STRAIGHTS	Rate	Offer	Rate	Offer
Alaska 5 1/2% 1984	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 1987	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 1990	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 1993	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 1996	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 1999	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2002	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2005	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2008	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2011	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2014	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2017	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2020	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2023	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2026	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2029	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2032	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2035	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2038	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2041	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2044	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2047	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2050	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2053	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2056	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2059	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2062	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2065	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2068	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2071	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2074	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2077	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2080	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2083	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2086	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2089	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2092	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2095	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2098	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2101	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2104	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2107	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2110	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2113	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2116	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2119	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2122	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2125	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2128	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2131	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2134	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2137	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2140	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2143	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2146	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2149	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2152	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2155	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2158	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2161	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2164	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2167	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2170	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2173	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2176	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2179	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2182	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2185	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2188	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2191	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2194	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2197	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2200	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2203	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2206	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2209	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2212	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2215	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2218	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2221	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2224	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2227	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2230	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2233	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2236	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2239	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2242	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2245	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2248	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2251	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2254	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2257	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2260	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2263	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2266	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2269	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2272	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2275	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2278	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2281	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2284	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2287	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2290	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2293	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2296	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2299	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2302	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2305	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2308	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2311	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2314	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2317	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2320	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2323	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2326	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2329	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2332	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2335	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2338	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2341	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2344	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2347	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2350	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2353	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Alaska 5 1/2% 2356	101			

FINANCIAL NEWS

Unsettled day for gilts

Stock markets... Unsettled day for gilts... markets had an uneasy yesterday, with gilts...

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Dividend, Date, Yield, etc. listing various companies and their dividend details.

Wall Street

Wall Street... New York, May 20... On the New York stock exchange today shares...

Large table of stock market data including company names, prices, and market indices.

ing cuts 230 pts off copper

ing cuts 230 pts off copper... London, May 20... Copper prices fell sharply...



The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Insurance Company Limited will be held on Thursday, 13th June, in Liverpool. The following are extracts from the statement by the Chairman, SIR PAUL CHAMBERS, which has been circulated to stockholders:—

Results... The total profit before taxation was £40.9m compared with £50.9m in 1972... Underwriting Results... The net profit was £26.1m compared with £35.7m in 1972...

Acquisition of Sterling Estates Limited

Acquisition of Sterling Estates Limited... In June 1973 your directors decided that there was considerable investment advantage to be gained from acquiring 100% ownership of Sterling Estates Ltd...

USA

USA... Premium income from general insurance business in the United States rose by 6.8% to £260.1m. The underwriting result was a loss of £1.8m compared with a profit of £4.8m in 1972...

United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland

United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland... Premium income from general insurance business in the UK and Ireland increased by 18.0% to £117.3m producing an underwriting profit of £5.4m...

Royal Insurance Underwriting Results Affected by Inflation

Canada... Premium income from general insurance business in Canada increased by 14.2% to £66.2m. The underwriting result was a loss of £3.7m compared with a profit of £0.4m in 1972.

Australia... Premium income from general insurance business in Australia increased by 40.0% to £41.9m but the underwriting loss increased from £1.1m in 1972 to £3.2m.

Europe... Premium income in continental Europe increased in sterling terms by 31.0% to £39.7m, the size of the increase being due in part to the relative strength of the currencies in the countries where we operate...

Elsewhere Overseas... Premium income increased by 16.7% to £49.5m and there was an underwriting profit of £0.8m compared with £2.9m in 1972.

Engineering

Engineering... Our engineering subsidiary, the 'British Engine', continued to progress satisfactorily with income increasing by nearly 19% to £17.5m...

Marine and Aviation

Marine and Aviation... Worldwide premium income increased by 12.4% to £32.3m. The underwriting profit was £1.9m compared with £2.7m in 1972.

Investments

Investments... I refer here to our investments other than those held in respect of our long-term insurance business. During 1973 new investment in the United States and Canada continued to be in both equities and fixed interest securities...

Life and Other Long-Term Business

Life and Other Long-Term Business... New business completed during the year once again showed a substantial increase, new annual premiums increasing by £2.4m to £12.5m. Single premiums at £19.1m increased by £0.3m.

Directors and Chairmanship

Directors and Chairmanship... During the year we made three new appointments to the Board, Mr Rowland Wright, Mr Kerry St. Johnston and Mr Kenneth Thorogood.

Management, Staff and Agents

Management, Staff and Agents... As I look back over my term as chairman of the 'Royal' my overwhelming impressions are of the vigour of the organisation and the pride people feel in doing their job well and in belonging to the Royal.

Summary of Consolidated Results table showing 1973 and 1972 figures for General Insurance, Earnings, Investment Income, Stockholders' Long-term Insurance Profits, Share of Associated Company's Profit, Profit before taxation, Net Profit, and Dividend.

Notes... 1. The tax figure for the year 1973 is based on an average UK Corporation Tax rate of 49%. The tax figure for 1972 was calculated at the Corporation Tax rate of 40% applying for that year.

Royal Insurance looks after you fast

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Strong advance by US dollar

The United States dollar advanced strongly against most European currencies on the foreign exchanges yesterday following the news that First National Bank of Chicago will raise its prime rate to 11.75 per cent from 11.40 per cent today.

The dollar closed at 2.4830-50 against the mark, much firmer than Friday's closing of 2.440-50 and yesterday's Frankfurt fixing level of 2.4470. It was also stronger against the Swiss franc at 2.9410-50 (2.8900-90 on Friday) and guilders at 2.6170-6200 (2.5820-50).

The United States unit's rise also reflected some unwinding of speculative positions taken up last week in major Continental currencies.

Commodities

Forward zinc down £68.50

There was a late dramatic collapse in ZINC prices in London yesterday. The market was moderately easier in ring trading, following a larger than expected rise in warehouse stocks, but in unofficial inter-office dealings the three months price plunged to £585 — a drop of £68.50 on the day — compared with £658 in ring trading on Friday.

The price fell below £600 this morning, triggered stop loss and short selling by buyers rapidly retreating. The stock increase was a 3.75 metric tonne, from 2,500 to 2,503.75 metric tonnes. The price fell to £585, a drop of £68.50 on the day.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with 2 columns: Market rate (sterling) and Market rate (pence). Includes entries for New York, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, London, and various other locations.

Forward Levels

Table with 2 columns: 1 Month and 3 Months. Includes entries for New York, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, London, and various other locations.

Credit shortage persists

The recent shortage of day-to-day credit persisted in Lombard Street yesterday and the authorities gave a large amount of assistance to enable the discount houses to bring their books into balance. In the event the help was

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12% Clearing Bank Base Rate 12-12 1/2 Discount Rate 12% Treasury Bills (Overnight) 11 1/2% 3 months 11 3/4% 6 months 12% 1 year 12 1/2%

Bank Base Rates

Table listing bank base rates for Barclays Bank, E.H. Samuel, C. Hoare & Co., Lloyds Bank, Nat Westminister, Shoney Trust, 20th Cent Bank, G. I. Whyte, and Williams & Glyn's.

SCANDINAVIA

Newly-established Danish firm wishes to invest in Scandinavia a few serious British companies producing high-quality products at competitive prices. Please write to P. L. Werr International 38 Rindbergs Alle, 3060 Espergaard, Denmark.

Insurance and the Economy

Extracts from the Presidential address by Francis Perkins, DSC, President, The Corporation of Insurance Brokers. The growth of insurance here in the United Kingdom depends upon the rate of growth in the national economy, and the broker whose business is concentrated upon commercial risks in, say, Lancashire, has the same interest in growth as large international brokers.

CIB The Corporation of Insurance Brokers. 15 St Helen's Place, London EC3A 6DS. 01-588 4387

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing various authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with columns for name, type, and other details.

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for 1971, 1972, and 1973, including Turnover, Profit pre-tax, and Profit after tax.

Recent Issues

Table listing recent issues of shares and bonds, including company names and issue details.

HIGGS and HILL Building and Civil Engineering Contractors. Crown House, Kingston Rd., New Malden, Surrey. Leads: Coventry - Bristol Overseas: Kingston (Jamaica) - St. Kitts - Paris - Athens

WATTS BLAKE BEARNE & COMPANY LIMITED-NEWTON ABBOT. Pre-tax profit over £1 million. Mr. C. D. Pike, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B., the Chairman, in his annual review reported: Profit before tax exceeded £1m. for the first time (£1,027,268: 1972-£895,381).

W.B.B. PRODUCERS OF BALL AND CHINA CLAYS. This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for purchase any stock.

S. HOFFNUN & CO. LIMITED (Registered in England, Registration No. 74501) Issue at par of £2,362,500 nominal 12 per cent Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1985/90. The Council of The Stock Exchange has granted permission for £2,362,500 nominal 12 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1985/90 of S. Hoffnun & Co. Limited to be admitted to the Official List. The stock is to be issued, fully paid, pursuant to the offer for the whole of the issued share capital of G. & Power Plant Company Limited.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY
Consulting Engineers.

International firm of Consulting Engineers is seeking a secretary to a principal of its Geotechnics Division. The Division is engaged in all aspects of the earth science and operates extensively both in the United Kingdom and overseas. Her reticular duties will include arrangements of appointments, vet, personal and confidential filing and will liaise with clients as well as typing of general correspondence and reports.

A successful applicant must have good shorthand and typing skills and must be able to work on her own initiative. She will be unflappable and enthusiastic and willing to grasp the full of the general secretarial work of the Division if and when the need arises. The preferred age range is 23-32. An Executive typewriter, generous salary, LV's, profit sharing scheme and free life assurance.

Apply in writing quoting reference FGB to

OVE ARUP & PARTNERS
13 Fitzroy Street,
London, W1P 6BQ.

JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD.
J.F.L. (CITY OFFICE)

RESEARCH EXEC. 3 years' experience and/or Agency experience. Superior position with expanding company. £2,500-£3,500. A position at Junior level for Report writer. £2,000-£2,500.

RECRUITING. Personal Assistant, Graduate level, well-educated girl used in private client investment. c. £1,850.

ADMIN. EXEC. For expanding engineering co. in Putney, E.C.1. Excellent position for right person. c. £2,500.

AGING DIRECTOR'S P.A. lively, responsible Secretary for E.C.1. Co. with luxury tobacco interests. Informal atmosphere. c. £2,300 p.a.

Ring Patrice Ware, 247 1388
J.F.L. (City Office)
128-140 Regent Street, E.C.2
(Entrance in Houndstitch)

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY
£2,750

Required by DIRECTORS of company dealing in international corporate finance. Excellent shorthand and typing essential and as the office is a small one interaction experts would not find it congenial!

Please ring
Miss Bain, 01-499 0432

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

TOP DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY/PA
WEST END

Our Deputy Managing Director is looking for a really first-class secretary who can play an important role in the Management and Marketing of this company, which is Europe's leading supplier of office equipment, office furniture and commercial stationery.

Candidates must have excellent shorthand, audio and typing skills together with common sense, initiative and a pleasing personality.

Starting salary will attract those now earning in the region of £2,000 p.a. In addition there are excellent fringe benefits, including discounts on personal purchases from companies in the Burton Group of which we are a member. Our offices at Oxford Circus are modern and attractive.

Please write to or telephone
Mrs. S. A. Payers,
Personnel and Training Manager,
Ryman Ltd.,
214 Oxford Street, London W1N 9DF.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

A vacancy exists for an efficient, personable executive secretary to assist the professional staff manager of an international Management Consultants. In addition to the normal secretarial duties she will be responsible for all the usual administrative functions connected with personnel work to a professional organization. The role requires maturity, tact and ability to get along well with people. These qualities are more important than job experience. A high standard of both shorthand and typing is essential.

Full fringe benefits are offered, including free BUPA. Pension and Life Assurance. Flexible working hours and 3 weeks holiday to start.

Starting salary from £2,000 plus LV's.

Please apply to:
MRS. M. MCKINNEY AND COMPANY, INC.,
74 St. James Street,
Ryman Ltd.,
Telephone: 839 8040

Secretary for Young Design Company in W.1

To work in our Graphic Department with a dozen demanding male designers. £2,200 p.a.

An interesting job including running a small library, research on new products, writing their letters, and generally helping to run the department smoothly.

Initiative and energy most important than top secretarial skills. Knowledge of languages an advantage as we operate on an international scale. Salary of £2,200 plus LV's and 4 weeks' holiday. This year's holiday arrangements honored.

Telephone Betty Burton on 01-580 8465

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

The British Council
is an organization concerned with the promotion of a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad. It is looking for a woman to be its London Headquarters in London for two years.

PERSONAL SECRETARIES
who could earn £1,000 per annum after leaving with good secretarial skills.

The starting salary is £1,775 with a minimum of 100 p.p.m. and a maximum of 40 p.p.m. but with regular payments of up to £152 per annum available for those who qualify. Non-contributory pension scheme. 4 weeks paid holiday plus 14 days public and private holidays.

Telephone or write to Mrs. H. J. H. to Staff Recruitment Department, 45 Davies Street, London W1V 2JL. For further details and application form.

CANCER RESEARCH

We need a SECRETARY to look after the head of our Cancer Chemotherapy Department. The job is worthwhile and involves scientific reports, hospital liaison work, presentation of patients notes and the arranging of meetings etc.

Previous research or hospital experience essential. Salary range £1,425-£2,025 plus LV's, four weeks holiday. Modern offices and laboratories in Central London.

Please write or telephone Miss S. Hurley,

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London W.C.2
on 242 0300 ext. 305.

SECRETARY PERSONNEL
High Holborn, WC1

If you are normally well organized and like dealing with people then this is the job for you.

The Department is responsible for coordinating the personnel functions of the main subsidiary companies in the Saffers Group, concerned with production and marketing of four and animal feeds.

You should have a lively personality, good shorthand and typing skills and the ability to use initiative. Rewards will include a progressive salary scale, free holidays, pension and honorarium holidays for 1974.

Please telephone Rosemary Nunn on 01-248 5700 or write to her at:

Spillers Limited,
45 Cannon Street,
London EC4A 3DF.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY/PERSONNEL ASSISTANT
for Staff Manager

A Secretary/Personnel Assistant, preferably a graduate, is required for the Staff Manager of a leading Merchant Bank in the City. Candidates should have good standards of shorthand and typing and should also be numerate. Social competency of a high order is essential. Some experience in a well-developed personnel function would be an advantage but is not necessary.

The position offers good career prospects. Other benefits and conditions of a top-class bank apply.

Please submit full details to Mrs. G. M. Hedges, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. Tel.: 01-600 4555.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE
require a

SECRETARY FOR THE PERSONNEL OFFICER

The secretarial duties will include general assistance with all aspects of the work handled by the Personnel Officer.

Working conditions are excellent being situated in modern air conditioned offices overlooking the City, close to Liverpool Street and Bank stations.

Applicants should be in their early twenties with a formal secretarial training. Speeds 100/45 wpm—electric typewriter. Previous personnel experience not essential but an outgoing personality together with a genuine liking for people is very necessary.

Starting salary in the region of £1,900 p.a. depending on age and ability, 3 weeks holiday per annum. Hours 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Application forms from the Personnel Officer, The Council of The Stock Exchange, The Stock Exchange, London EC2N 1HP or telephone 01-588 2355, ext. 683.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

A YOUNG GO-AHEAD Public Property Group require the following staff for their superb offices in W.1:

SECRETARY
TO GROUP COMPANY SECRETARY
Salary up to £2,250

AUDIO TYPIST
FOR GROUP SECRETARIAL OFFICE
Salary up to £1,800

SECRETARY
TO GROUP INVESTMENT MANAGER
Salary up to £2,000

BOOKKEEPER
UP TO TRIAL BALANCE
Salary negotiable up to £1,900

PLEASE CONTACT MISS BARRY, 01-499 7702 EXT. 58 (weekdays)

SECRETARY FOR ADVERTISING AGENCY CHAIRMAN

The position calls for a Senior Secretary, aged probably 25-35, who has a pleasant personality, good appearance and efficient telephone manner. Personal initiative and the ability to get along with people are important requirements. The job is with a fast-growing, progressive Advertising Agency, noted for the stature of its clients and the friendliness of its inmates. 9.30-5.30, own office. Ring by Victoria station.

In the first instance please write to or telephone
Mr J. Clarke, Personnel Manager, at
46-48 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1
Telephone: 01-730 3464

AMERICAN STOCKBROKERS
require

SECRETARY P/A

with Italian to assist two brokers in their friendly and informal office. Opportunity to become a registered representative of various U.S. stock exchanges offered. Salary negotiable a.s.e. 3 weeks holidays plus LV's.

Call Mrs Judge 606 3322

SECRETARY/P.A.

required for the Chairman of Lloyd's Insurance Brokers. The appointment calls for experience and proven ability and requires the competence necessary to assist the Company's Chief Executive. Must have very good secretarial skills and an ability to communicate at all levels.

An attractive negotiable salary is offered for this really top appointment.

Please telephone
MR. B. D. SMITH (PERSONNEL MANAGER)
ON 407 8000.

Walt Disney Productions
66 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY
Director of Finance and Administration for U.K. and Europe requires top Secretary. This is a really interesting position for a girl who wants a lot of responsibility, wishes to become fully involved and is accustomed to working on her own initiative. First class salary, friendly office. Please telephone 01-539 3010.

SECRETARY—LISTEN

to a post with management contacts in W.1 where you would help to take funds for charities and sports making organisations. To £1,900.

Please listen on 493 7807, but do not apply.

ARCHITECTS
REQUIRE TWO YOUNG LADIES
SECRETARY (Shorthand not necessary) Salary up to £1,250 p.a.

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST
Salary up to £1,550 p.a.

Good speaking voice and a pleasant personality. Cooperative in handling general office. Apply to:

SLATER HODNETT AND PARTNERS
5 GOWER ST. LONDON, WC1E 6JA. Tel. 616 7668.

SECRETARY/GIRL FRIDAY

Creative atmosphere design group in W.1. Salary £1,800.

Ring David LOCK, 437 5244, or 439 3031.

YOUNG EMIGRE London Accountants running charming small Georgian house in sister grounds in the home of better living at Newmarket needs the help of Miss Beaton's professional friend with the occasional touch of flair. A delightful new job goes with the job and the basic salary to start is £2,000 p.a. with a comfortable amount of overtime. Call me at times against way of life. Call me at Hotel Newmarket (0438 3177).

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY—£2,700
—Absolutely first-class opportunity to work with busy, non-sterile and efficient, responsible for all duties, including typing, etc., plus copying efficiently and effectively when he is abroad. Good educational background and pleasant, helpful personality essential. Excellent conditions.

FOUR GOOD LOOKING SALES EXECUTIVES for Hutton and Queen Insurance need young, young secretary, Ring Miss Annie Smith-Taylor 634 2331

MAIN BOARD DIRECTOR needs lively P.A./Secretary, early 30's, good shorthand, typing, 100/45 wpm, office £1,800 to £2,500. Opportunity. 629 4306/492 0177.

ADVERTISING AGENCY Director needs top secretary preferably with advertising experience. Good money and conditions. Responding work. E.C.1. area—Phone Mrs. Fisher, 01-242 0691.

ALL OF ALL TRADES—Responsibility and challenge. P.A./Secretary required for young busy, property manager. Modern office West End. Good salary. Please phone 734 7252

SECRETARY
W1. £2,000+

for our clients, a large Manufacturing Organisation with well appointed Head Offices near Oxford Circus. You will be working for the U.K. Sales Manager in a fast moving environment, and should therefore possess the necessary Secretarial skills at this level. Excellent fringe benefits, including staff restaurant and pension scheme. Quota Ref 1005/7.

West End Selection Ltd.,
24/25 Dryden Chambers,
118 Oxford Street,
London W1R 1PE
01-439 2336

SENIOR SECRETARY
Senior will shortly retire within the Group at the headquarters of Wall Paper Manufacturers & Paper Distributors of Kent.

A Senior Group provides a wide range of services to the top management of the Company and is directly involved in the planning and execution of the business.

As a top secretarial position it offers a wide range of opportunities for advancement and a chance to contribute to the work of the Group.

This is an unusual opportunity to take experience in the area of sales and dynamic business organisation. Contact Susan Royal on 01-497 66.

SECRETARY
for EXECUTIVE OFFICES WEST END

Job offers speed and shorthand skills and experience an interesting position for a lady with initiative and a pleasant personality. She will be responsible for the general secretarial work of the office and will be involved in the planning and execution of the business.

Apply to: 01-499 0301, ext. or interview.

THE NICEST PLACE IN TOWN

It's where the public relations are in a renowned W.1. company a bright, self-confident woman as secretary. It is vital to have P.R. or advertising experience for this position. Good shorthand and typing skills. £2,150, plus discounts.

S. WILSON, LAURIE & Co., 150 Strand, W.1. GS 9628.

500 PLUS MANY EXTRAS

to Managing Director of P.H. Merchant Bank in the Good Shorthand and typing plus French. Attractive position.

Ring ANN COLLETT
SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS
229 208

PLAY requires Personal Secretary for a busy, well-known, well-established company. Good shorthand and typing skills. £2,150, plus discounts.

S. WILSON, LAURIE & Co., 150 Strand, W.1. GS 9628.

BLEU COOK and cleaning for small director's office. Modern building in Bloomsbury. Looking for younger people with good appearance and initiative. The duties are varied without stress. Please apply in writing to: C. H. Times

The Bank of England
have a few vacancies in the City of London for those who wish to progress to

Top Secretarial and Supervisory Positions
carrying salaries rising in well over £2,500 a year

Promotion prospects are good and other benefits are a non-contributory pension scheme, generous holidays, excellent sports and social facilities and pleasant staff restaurants.

Candidates must be between the ages of 24 and 35 with good shorthand and typing speeds. Please write, giving date of birth and details of education and previous business experience to:

The Chief of Establishments (Recruiting),
Bank of England,
London, EC2R 8AH.

BRANCH SECRETARY

We have an excellent opportunity for a well educated secretary for a branch office in Kingston, whose responsibilities will include running a small office, dealing with clients and some administrative work in addition to the normal secretarial duties. The position offers a wide range of opportunities for advancement and a chance to contribute to the work of the Group.

This is an unusual opportunity to take experience in the area of sales and dynamic business organisation. Contact Susan Royal on 01-497 66.

SECRETARY/P.A.

Small, expanding Personnel Consultancy based S.W.1. seeking for an above average girl (see advertisement).

She should be versatile, have a sense of humour and the ability to communicate and cope with the unusual.

Salary class £1,500.
Please telephone or write Tony Fisher,
Sales Section,
53 Victoria St., S.W.1.
01-223 3922.

LEGAL, LEGAL
£2,000 plus

Audio secretary for busy solicitor. Client contact. Excellent position. Home office. Home based.

Miss Collins, 269 2699
CLAYMAN GROUP
(Legal Division)
11-13 High Holborn, W.C.2.

LEGAL WORK NEED NOT BE DULL, UNREPRESENTATIVE OR BORING

Martha Solicitor on commercial/financial practice seeks responsible secretary for one leaving after two years. Top salary cost low. Home based. Working conditions and location.

Ring Chris, 491 2669

LOOK IN THE MIRROR Do you want a job that offers a wide range of opportunities for advancement and a chance to contribute to the work of the Group?

Do you speak French? French responsible appointment to Metal Trading Director in W.1. Good shorthand and typing essential and must be able to work on own initiative. A knowledge of Public Relations would be an advantage although not essential. Part-time considered—Box 2113 C. 10 Times

DO YOU SPEAK FRENCH? French responsible appointment to Metal Trading Director in W.1. Good shorthand and typing essential and must be able to work on own initiative. A knowledge of Public Relations would be an advantage although not essential. Part-time considered—Box 2113 C. 10 Times

Four female economics graduates

Two the excellent position. Excellent conditions. Home based. Working conditions and location.

Four 22-carat secretaries

All for positions at Chairman's personal secretary. For full details of the job and the salary, please write to: 01-493 2152.

Mary Overton Female Executives
20 New Broad Street, London W1W 3ED
Managed entirely by Manchester City Council

LA DEUXIEME EPOQUE DE MADAME DECAUR

Did the have a desk? Perhaps not! History only recalls her conducting her affairs with admirable efficiency. Her secretarial skills were of a high order. Her secretarial skills were of a high order. Her secretarial skills were of a high order.

WELCOME!
PERMANENT & TEMPORARY
JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU
CLAYMAN GROUP
(Legal Division)
11-13 High Holborn, W.C.2.

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Well educated, personable, experienced Secretary for busy Director of long established City based company.

Salary negotiable. LV's, 4 weeks holiday.

Please telephone
Mrs Burley
01-606 4400

P.A. SECRETARY
to £2,200

for Property Co. Central London. Top job with excellent prospects.

Call the
MANAGER HURST
CLAYMAN GROUP
43 Davies St., W.1.
01-439 4400 or 01-629 8666

BILINGUAL

Dynamic young (Personnel Assistant) Secretary and Public Relations Director of International Trading Company in City. Italian and/or Spanish useful; salary £2,000 negotiable plus LV's—Please phone 623 491.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT required by Chairman of Publishing and Public Relations Group in the City. Good shorthand and typing essential and must be able to work on own initiative. A knowledge of Public Relations would be an advantage although not essential. Part-time considered—Box 2113 C. 10 Times

DO YOU SPEAK FRENCH? French responsible appointment to Metal Trading Director in W.1. Good shorthand and typing essential and must be able to work on own initiative. A knowledge of Public Relations would be an advantage although not essential. Part-time considered—Box 2113 C. 10 Times

SECRETARY

To Manager of London office of Overseas Industrial Company. Typing and skills on shorthand. Salary £1,825 plus LV's. 9-30 with plenty of spare time. S.W.1 area.

Ring: 730 9818

LEADING PROMOTIONS MARKETING CONSULTANCY
TWO SECRETARIES/P.A.s

Young busy expanding company near Marble Arch will pay up to £2,000 each for 2 Secretaries who will take responsibility for maintaining the efficiency of two of our Senior Executives with their top management clients. Pleasant office with IBM typewriters, interesting and very varied work. Hours 9.30 to 5.30.

Ring Sue Hickman, Colin Bishop Associates Ltd., 22a Edgware Road, London, W.2. Tel. 462 9377.

Royal College of Art SECRETARIES

We require for the SCHOOL OF SILVERSMITHING & JEWELLERY the DEPARTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Usual secretarial skills. Varied and interesting work. Working contact with students.

Salary £1,620 on tender review. 4 weeks' holiday.

Please write giving full details of age and ability to Mrs. H. W. Denton, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7 2BZ.

WORK IN A MADHOUSE!

Would you like a varied and interesting job? Are you intelligent with a sense of humour? Do you type and take shorthand? Would you like to work for a dynamic, friendly company in the City? If so, telephone:

Sally Collins on 283 6767.

SECRETARY PUBLIC RELATIONS

If you've had some experience of advertising or P.R. work and you are interested in a salary of £2,150, then you should call 493 2434 and listen, please do not apply.

CAREER OR A JOB? We're looking for special jobs and train for interviewing. We are a progressive, intelligent employment agency, we expect our interviewees to be the best. If you are conscientious, reliable and a team player, we would like you to be involved in the work of the firm. Miss Ashton, Central Appointments, 310 High Holborn, W.C.1.

CHOOSE YOUR BOSS. Choose your job. Secretaries for Gen. of 100 jobs in Advertising and P.R. Contact: Central Appointments, 310 High Holborn, London E.C.1. Tel. 493 2434.

ADVERTISING EXEC. needs for special jobs and train for interviewing. We are a progressive, intelligent employment agency, we expect our interviewees to be the best. If you are conscientious, reliable and a team player, we would like you to be involved in the work of the firm. Miss Ashton, Central Appointments, 310 High Holborn, W.C.1.

P.R. SECRETARY, responsible and with initiative, for busy West End office. No time to get bored here—side phone. Ring Mrs. Fisher, 01-242 0691.

ARCHITECT'S Admin. Partner needs P.A./Sec. Top company. £1,750-£2,500—Call Miss Goe's Ag., 499 6101.

JOHN D. WOOD

WE URGENTLY REQUIRE A BRIGHT YOUNG SECRETARY WITH SHORTHAND AND PREFERABLY WITH A DRIVING LICENCE TO HELP SELL HOUSES AND FLATS.

103 PARKWAY, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, N.W.1.
Tel. 01-267 3287

ARCHITECTS
REQUIRE TWO YOUNG LADIES
SECRETARY (Shorthand not necessary) Salary up to £1,250 p.a.

TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST
Salary up to £1,550 p.a.

Good speaking voice and a pleasant personality. Cooperative in handling general office. Apply to:

SLATER HODNETT AND PARTNERS
5 GOWER ST. LONDON, WC1E 6JA. Tel. 616 7668.

SECRETARY—LISTEN

to a post with management contacts in W.1 where you would help to take funds for charities and sports making organisations. To £1,900.

Please listen on 493 7807, but do not apply.

SHOWBIZ MANAGEMENT PIMLICO

handling the papers in TV Features Secretary. Willingness to take initiative as important as really good shorthand (typing). Hours 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Salary £1,700. Call: 01-528 7152.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY

Fluency in Spanish to start immediately. S.W.1. Embassy office. Salary £1,800. Hours from 6.30-3.30 Monday to Friday.

Please phone 235 0874.

KNOW EUROPE at £1,500. Senior Director in the European division of a well-known firm. Good shorthand and typing skills. £1,500 p.a. plus discounts. Apply to: 01-493 2152.

PART TIME SHORTHAND TYPIST or 3 days a week for social types. No time to get bored here—side phone. Ring Mrs. Fisher, 01-242 0691.

FOUR GOOD LOOKING SALES EXECUTIVES for Hutton and Queen Insurance need young, young secretary, Ring Miss Annie Smith-Taylor 634 2331

MAIN BOARD DIRECTOR needs lively P.A./Secretary, early 30's, good shorthand, typing, 100/45 wpm, office £1,800 to £2,500. Opportunity. 629 4306/492 0177.

ADVERTISING AGENCY Director needs top secretary preferably with advertising experience. Good money and conditions. Responding work. E.C.1. area—Phone Mrs. Fisher, 01-242 0691.

ALL OF ALL TRADES—Responsibility and challenge. P.A./Secretary required for young busy, property manager. Modern office West End. Good salary. Please phone 734 7252

SECRETARY
W1. £2,000+

for our clients, a large Manufacturing Organisation with well appointed Head Offices near Oxford Circus. You will be working for the U.K. Sales Manager in a fast moving environment, and should therefore possess the necessary Secretarial skills at this level. Excellent fringe benefits, including staff restaurant and pension scheme. Quota Ref 1005/7.

West End Selection Ltd.,
24/25 Dryden Chambers,
118 Oxford Street,
London W1R 1PE
01-439 2336

Women's Appointments also on pages 28 and 29

SECRETARIAL

"FAIR DEALINGS"

We think so as we've been to see the clients so you can be confident of good things to come!

M.D. of International Co. needs the help of an educated, sophisticated P.A./Sec., to cope with all aspects of his busy life.

Ring: Matilda MacIntyre 588 0174.

WEST END M.D. of Management Consultants. Knightsbridge needs smart P.A./Sec. 22+. This is a superb career opportunity to work into a Personal Assistant and develop your own business.

RING CHRISTINE WATSON 836 4757 M & J PERSONNEL

SECRETARIAL DIVISION

COMPLETES Executive Secretary (30-40), preferably with Marketing background. Must be capable of taking tremendous responsibility.

LEGAL/POLITICS lively P.A./Secretary with flair for administration to organize busy practice and political life of busy committee.

PROPERTY Executive P.A. directly a theatre, chess and tennis addict. 26-plus to meet office hours in busy company and organize social life of Managing Director.

GRADUATE GIRLS

584 3615

ACADEMIC BOOK PUBLISHING

EDITOR REQUIRES SECRETARY with good shorthand typing to help cope with books and authors.

3 weeks' holiday. Flexible hours. L.V.s. Please write or phone: John Davey Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd. 25 Hill St. 01-493 8511.

SECRETARY/P.A.

required by Editor of monthly international journal which is part of a well-known publishing group, based in St. Paul's. Applicants should preferably be aged between 21-30 years.

Salary in the region of £2,000 p.a. + excellent benefits and 4 weeks' annual holiday (overseas this year).

Apply with full curriculum vitae and details of availability to Box 2769 C, The Times.

TEMPERATURE STRIKE GOLD

One Temp is the kind of Secretaries who earn top money; they're the manner and presence to deal with important clients and the ability to take over in their boss's absence.

If the sounds like you, contact Sue Bowmer: 247 9701

ACME APPOINTMENTS

158 Bishopsgate, opp. L.V. St. Sta.

SHOW BUSINESS PRODUCTION COMPANY

Small but expanding, require P.A./Secretary, energetic and independent with initiative and drive.

ES.P. LIGHTING LTD. 38/40 Great St. London, S.E.1

ADVERTISING AGENCY, BAKER ST.

needs wide awake, attractive Secretary between 18 to 22, to look after 3 young Account Executive.

Are you aged between 21 and 26 - have you 2-3 years commercial experience - are you interested in 100-60 and are you interested in per-capita with a salary of £2,300

ADVERTISING AGENCY, W.1

requires an experienced and energetic P.A./Secretary to work with one of London's largest agencies.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE BIRD

to cars £2,400 p.a. Small two-man office.

SECRETARY - £2,200

A responsible girl for a 100 job with the social part-time. She should be a good typist and have excellent secretarial skills.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES - Why not try a small agency which has the time to discuss your personal needs and can offer highly paid jobs throughout Central London?

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

SECRETARY - £2,200

A responsible girl for a 100 job with the social part-time. She should be a good typist and have excellent secretarial skills.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

SECRETARY - £2,200

A responsible girl for a 100 job with the social part-time. She should be a good typist and have excellent secretarial skills.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY

MARKET RESEARCH MUSIC INDUSTRY

Polygram Leisure Limited, a large international music group are looking for an intelligent girl, age immaterial, to work for their Market Research and Management Executive.

We would consider part-time for suitable applicants (minimum 25 hour week). The salary is negotiable.

Please telephone Miss Betty Smith, Personnel Officer for further details on 01-262 7788.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

URGENTLY NEEDED FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR

Excellent shorthand and typing skills required, must be capable and ready to take responsibility for a varied range of interesting work with plenty of client contact.

Please ring Joy Hill 493 6416

SECRETARY c. £2,000

required for Managing Director's Office of Renters Limited. This is an excellent opportunity to gain experience working at a Senior Executive level.

Write or phone: THE RECRUITMENT EXECUTIVE REUTERS LIMITED 85 Fleet Street, London EC4P 4AJ. Tel: 01-353 6050, ext. 62

CAREER GIRL - £2,500 +

Secretary/P.A. for firm of Telecommunications consultants who advise stockbrokers and Merchant Bankers.

Senior Secretaries Limited 117 New Bond Street, WY1 9PB 01-499 0092

START AT THE TOP!

TOP ADVERTISING MAN helpful, methodical P.A./SECRETARY who can accept responsibility, cope with problems, and deal with important clients.

£2,300 P.A. Pathfinders 629 3152

LITIGATION SOLICITORS HOLBORN

Working Class clientele mainly personal injuries, crime and family law.

Paul Stanley 24 1476

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

If you are a young Secretary interested in work in a political environment, we have exciting prospects.

Stella Fisher Bureau 110/111 Strand, W.C.2 01-336 6644

One of the Partners of TURNER LANSDOWN HOLT & PARTNERS

Architects/Engineers/PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Requires a first class secretary (over 21) to work in pleasant office overlooking Russell Sq.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

LEGAL SECRETARIES 10 £2,250

for varied and interesting positions both temporary and permanent in law firms.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

LONDON LEGAL BUREAU

SPECIALISTS IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

KNIGHTSBRIDGE BIRD

to cars £2,400 p.a. Small two-man office.

SECRETARY REQUIRED

Young girl, 20-25, required as Secretary for a busy firm in the City.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

CASE OFFICE SECRETARY

aged 30 to 35, with good education, admin. ability and loyalty to a new firm for a busy, multi-national organization.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES - Why not try a small agency which has the time to discuss your personal needs and can offer highly paid jobs throughout Central London?

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

SECRETARY - £2,200

A responsible girl for a 100 job with the social part-time. She should be a good typist and have excellent secretarial skills.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

PERSONAL SECRETARIES

We are a major International Group seeking experienced Secretaries in the age range 23-30, for positions in our overseas projects/press relations and personnel divisions.

The work involved carries a high degree of responsibility and confidentiality, is non-routine, and will enable the skilled secretary to make maximum use of her abilities.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS YOUR PROSPECTS WITH US, PLEASE TELEPHONE MR. K. F. LEWIS ON 606 8131.

Secretary/Personal Assistant to Company Secretary

BAHRAIN-ARABIAN GULF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM

Applications are invited from accurate shorthand typists aged 25-30 with sound experience at senior level and who enjoy working in a varied, busy environment.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

LONDON WEEKEND TELEVISION

require SECRETARY IN EARLY TWENTIES

for our Programme Legal Adviser; also a junior secretary required for production office.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

TEMP AT TOP RATES

Secretary £45 p.w. Clerks £35 p.w. Copyists £25 p.w.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

MOTOR CARS

JENSEN INTERCEPTOR III 1971 L Reg. silver immaculate condition.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

PART-TIME RELIABLE SECRETARY

required for management department in friendly case agency in Kensington.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

PRIVATE SECRETARY £1,700 + p.a. with car

required for Senior Director of print and publishing company.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

ADVERTISING AGENCY KENSINGTON

Senior Secretary required for Senior Executive in this fast-moving Advertising Agency.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

FAIR PLAY FOR CHILDREN

Campaign to establish the right of children to play outdoors.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

to work in Central London. This will be a new position which can be developed by the successful applicant.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

TWO TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

to replace Secretaries (now on leave) in a busy office in the City.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

MOTOR CARS

TRISTONE 1969 2800 cc. engine, 100,000 miles.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

BETA

1800, 1600, 1400 Choice of colours Chiptstead of Kensington

W.11 01-727 0511

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

PERSONAL SECRETARIES

We are a major International Group seeking experienced Secretaries in the age range 23-30, for positions in our overseas projects/press relations and personnel divisions.

The work involved carries a high degree of responsibility and confidentiality, is non-routine, and will enable the skilled secretary to make maximum use of her abilities.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS YOUR PROSPECTS WITH US, PLEASE TELEPHONE MR. K. F. LEWIS ON 606 8131.

Secretary/Personal Assistant to Company Secretary

BAHRAIN-ARABIAN GULF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM

Applications are invited from accurate shorthand typists aged 25-30 with sound experience at senior level and who enjoy working in a varied, busy environment.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

LONDON WEEKEND TELEVISION

require SECRETARY IN EARLY TWENTIES

for our Programme Legal Adviser; also a junior secretary required for production office.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

TEMP AT TOP RATES

Secretary £45 p.w. Clerks £35 p.w. Copyists £25 p.w.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

MOTOR CARS

JENSEN INTERCEPTOR III 1971 L Reg. silver immaculate condition.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

PART-TIME RELIABLE SECRETARY

required for management department in friendly case agency in Kensington.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

PRIVATE SECRETARY £1,700 + p.a. with car

required for Senior Director of print and publishing company.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

ADVERTISING AGENCY KENSINGTON

Senior Secretary required for Senior Executive in this fast-moving Advertising Agency.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

FAIR PLAY FOR CHILDREN

Campaign to establish the right of children to play outdoors.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

to work in Central London. This will be a new position which can be developed by the successful applicant.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

TWO TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

to replace Secretaries (now on leave) in a busy office in the City.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

MOTOR CARS

TRISTONE 1969 2800 cc. engine, 100,000 miles.

Apply to: 493 2902, but do not speak.

BETA

1800, 1600, 1400 Choice of colours Chiptstead of Kensington

W.11 01-727 0511

SITUATIONS WANTED

GERMAN GIRLS available 1st. ex. conf. English. Good typing and shorthand. Self Instruction Service 285 2317.

FLAT SEARING PROFESSIONAL GIRL 24 plus to share luxury Kensington home and garden. Own car. £15 p.w. cash. Washers. £15 p.w. cash. Washers. £15 p.w. cash. Washers.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

AUSTRALIANS NOTE! Shipping spaces guaranteed within 24 days for your car. Offered semi-weekly or with one. Agents: Dubaut. Kolo-Kopac available.

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

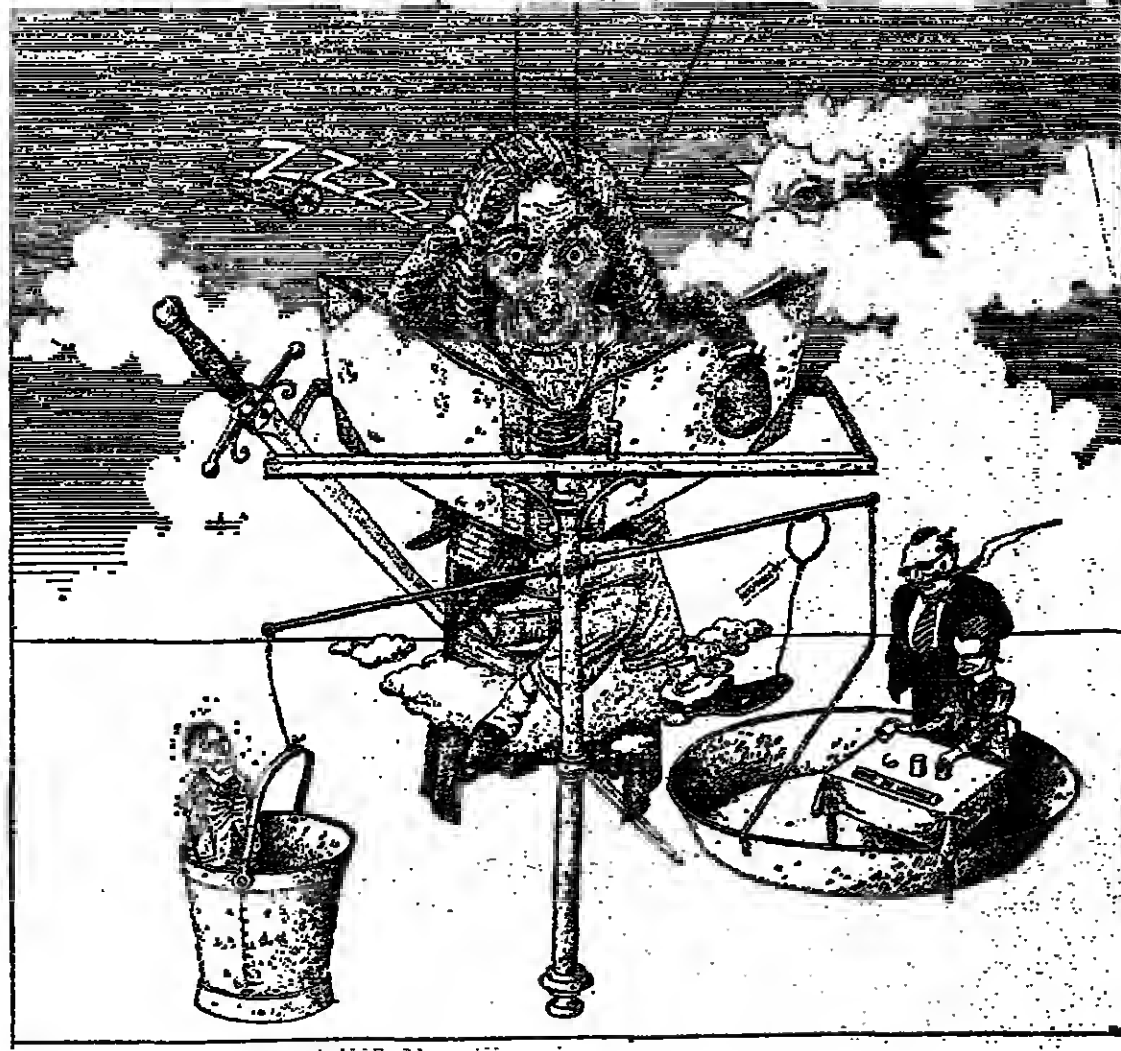
MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY Rover 2000 Aston. Fine restored 1970. One owner. Excellent condition. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750. £1,750.

MR COBBIN, 01-597 1641/3

ADVERTISING... 11-13 and 14... 15-17... 18-20... 21-23... 24-26... 27-29... 30-32... 33-35... 36-38... 39-41... 42-44... 45-47... 48-50... 51-53... 54-56... 57-59... 60-62... 63-65... 66-68... 69-71... 72-74... 75-77... 78-80... 81-83... 84-86... 87-89... 90-92... 93-95... 96-98... 99-101... 102-104... 105-107... 108-110... 111-113... 114-116... 117-119... 120-122... 123-125... 126-128... 129-131... 132-134... 135-137... 138-140... 141-143... 144-146... 147-149... 150-152... 153-155... 156-158... 159-161... 162-164... 165-167... 168-170... 171-173... 174-176... 177-179... 180-182... 183-185... 186-188... 189-191... 192-194... 195-197... 198-200... 201-203... 204-206... 207-209... 210-212... 213-215... 216-218... 219-221... 222-224... 225-227... 228-230... 231-233... 234-236... 237-239... 240-242... 243-245... 246-248... 249-251... 252-254... 255-257... 258-260... 261-263... 264-266... 267-269... 270-272... 273-275... 276-278... 279-281... 282-284... 285-287... 288-290... 291-293... 294-296... 297-299... 300-302... 303-305... 306-308... 309-311... 312-314... 315-317... 318-320... 321-323... 324-326... 327-329... 330-332... 333-335... 336-338... 339-341... 342-344... 345-347... 348-350... 351-353... 354-356... 357-359... 360-362... 363-365... 366-368... 369-371... 372-374... 375-377... 378-380... 381-383... 384-386... 387-389... 390-392... 393-395... 396-398... 399-401... 402-404... 405-407... 408-410... 411-413... 414-416... 417-419... 420-422... 423-425... 426-428... 429-431... 432-434... 435-437... 438-440... 441-443... 444-446... 447-449... 450-452... 453-455... 456-458... 459-461... 462-464... 465-467... 468-470... 471-473... 474-476... 477-479... 480-482... 483-485... 486-488... 489-491... 492-494... 495-497... 498-500... 501-503... 504-506... 507-509... 510-512... 513-515... 516-518... 519-521... 522-524... 525-527... 528-530... 531-533... 534-536... 537-539... 540-542... 543-545... 546-548... 549-551... 552-554... 555-557... 558-560... 561-563... 564-566... 567-569... 570-572... 573-575... 576-578... 579-581... 582-584... 585-587... 588-590... 591-593... 594-596... 597-599... 600-602... 603-605... 606-608... 609-611... 612-614... 615-617... 618-620... 621-623... 624-626... 627-629... 630-632... 633-635... 636-638... 639-641... 642-644... 645-647... 648-650... 651-653... 654-656... 657-659... 660-662... 663-665... 666-668... 669-671... 672-674... 675-677... 678-680... 681-683... 684-686... 687-689... 690-692... 693-695... 696-698... 699-701... 702-704... 705-707... 708-710... 711-713... 714-716... 717-719... 720-722... 723-725... 726-728... 729-731... 732-734... 735-737... 738-740... 741-743... 744-746... 747-749... 750-752... 753-755... 756-758... 759-761... 762-764... 765-767... 768-770... 771-773... 774-776... 777-779... 780-782... 783-785... 786-788... 789-791... 792-794... 795-797... 798-800... 801-803... 804-806... 807-809... 810-812... 813-815... 816-818... 819-821... 822-824... 825-827... 828-830... 831-833... 834-836... 837-839... 840-842... 843-845... 846-848... 849-851... 852-854... 855-857... 858-860... 861-863... 864-866... 867-869... 870-872... 873-875... 876-878... 879-881... 882-884... 885-887... 888-890... 891-893... 894-896... 897-899... 900-902... 903-905... 906-908... 909-911... 912-914... 915-917... 918-920... 921-923... 924-926... 927-929... 930-932... 933-935... 936-938... 939-941... 942-944... 945-947... 948-950... 951-953... 954-956... 957-959... 960-962... 963-965... 966-968... 969-971... 972-974... 975-977... 978-980... 981-983... 984-986... 987-989... 990-992... 993-995... 996-998... 999-1001... 1002-1004... 1005-1007... 1008-1010... 1011-1013... 1014-1016... 1017-1019... 1020-1022... 1023-1025... 1026-1028... 1029-1031... 1032-1034... 1035-1037... 1038-1040... 1041-1043... 1044-1046... 1047-1049... 1050-1052... 1053-1055... 1056-1058... 1059-1061... 1062-1064... 1065-1067... 1068-1070... 1071-1073... 1074-1076... 1077-1079... 1080-1082... 1083-1085... 1086-1088... 1089-1091... 1092-1094... 1095-1097... 1098-1100... 1101-1103... 1104-1106... 1107-1109... 1110-1112... 1113-1115... 1116-1118... 1119-1121... 1122-1124... 1125-1127... 1128-1130... 1131-1133... 1134-1136... 1137-1139... 1140-1142... 1143-1145... 1146-1148... 1149-1151... 1152-1154... 1155-1157... 1158-1160... 1161-1163... 1164-1166... 1167-1169... 1170-1172... 1173-1175... 1176-1178... 1179-1181... 1182-1184... 1185-1187... 1188-1190... 1191-1193... 1194-1196... 1197-1199... 1200-1202... 1203-1205... 1206-1208... 1209-1211... 1212-1214... 1215-1217... 1218-1220... 1221-1223... 1224-1226... 1227-1229... 1230-1232... 1233-1235... 1236-1238... 1239-1241... 1242-1244... 1245-1247... 1248-1250... 1251-1253... 1254-1256... 1257-1259... 1260-1262... 1263-1265... 1266-1268... 1269-1271... 1272-1274... 1275-1277... 1278-1280... 1281-1283... 1284-1286... 1287-1289... 1290-1292... 1293-1295... 1296-1298... 1299-1301... 1302-1304... 1305-1307... 1308-1310... 1311-1313... 1314-1316... 1317-1319... 1320-1322... 1323-1325... 1326-1328... 1329-1331... 1332-1334... 1335-1337... 1338-1340... 1341-1343... 1344-1346... 1347-1349... 1350-1352... 1353-1355... 1356-1358... 1359-1361... 1362-1364... 1365-1367... 1368-1370... 1371-1373... 1374-1376... 1377-1379... 1380-1382... 1383-1385... 1386-1388... 1389-1391... 1392-1394... 1395-1397... 1398-1400... 1401-1403... 1404-1406... 1407-1409... 1410-1412... 1413-1415... 1416-1418... 1419-1421... 1422-1424... 1425-1427... 1428-1430... 1431-1433... 1434-1436... 1437-1439... 1440-1442... 1443-1445... 1446-1448... 1449-1451... 1452-1454... 1455-1457... 1458-1460... 1461-1463... 1464-1466... 1467-1469... 1470-1472... 1473-1475... 1476-1478... 1479-1481... 1482-1484... 1485-1487... 1488-1490... 1491-1493... 1494-1496... 1497-1499... 1500-1502... 1503-1505... 1506-1508... 1509-1511... 1512-1514... 1515-1517... 1518-1520... 1521-1523... 1524-1526... 1527-1529... 1530-1532... 1533-1535... 1536-1538... 1539-1541... 1542-1544... 1545-1547... 1548-1550... 1551-1553... 1554-1556... 1557-1559... 1560-1562... 1563-1565... 1566-1568... 1569-1571... 1572-1574... 1575-1577... 1578-1580... 1581-1583... 1584-1586... 1587-1589... 1590-1592... 1593-1595... 1596-1598... 1599-1601... 1602-1604... 1605-1607... 1608-1610... 1611-1613... 1614-1616... 1617-1619... 1620-1622... 1623-1625... 1626-1628... 1629-1631... 1632-1634... 1635-1637... 1638-1640... 1641-1643... 1644-1646... 1647-1649... 1650-1652... 1653-1655... 1656-1658... 1659-1661... 1662-1664... 1665-1667... 1668-1670... 1671-1673... 1674-1676... 1677-1679... 1680-1682... 1683-1685... 1686-1688... 1689-1691... 1692-1694... 1695-1697... 1698-1700... 1701-1703... 1704-1706... 1707-1709... 1710-1712... 1713-1715... 1716-1718... 1719-1721... 1722-1724... 1725-1727... 1728-1730... 1731-1733... 1734-1736... 1737-1739... 1740-1742... 1743-1745... 1746-1748... 1749-1751... 1752-1754... 1755-1757... 1758-1760... 1761-1763... 1764-1766... 1767-1769... 1770-1772... 1773-1775... 1776-1778... 1779-1781... 1782-1784... 1785-1787... 1788-1790... 1791-1793... 1794-1796... 1797-1799... 1800-1802... 1803-1805... 1806-1808... 1809-1811... 1812-1814... 1815-1817... 1818-1820... 1821-1823... 1824-1826... 1827-1829... 1830-1832... 1833-1835... 1836-1838... 1839-1841... 1842-1844... 1845-1847... 1848-1850... 1851-1853... 1854-1856... 1857-1859... 1860-1862... 1863-1865... 1866-1868... 1869-1871... 1872-1874... 1875-1877... 1878-1880... 1881-1883... 1884-1886... 1887-1889... 1890-1892... 1893-1895... 1896-1898... 1899-1901... 1902-1904... 1905-1907... 1908-1910... 1911-1913... 1914-1916... 1917-1919... 1920-1922... 1923-1925... 1926-1928... 1929-1931... 1932-1934... 1935-1937... 1938-1940... 1941-1943... 1944-1946... 1947-1949... 1950-1952... 1953-1955... 1956-1958... 1959-1961... 1962-1964... 1965-1967... 1968-1970... 1971-1973... 1974-1976... 1977-1979... 1980-1982... 1983-1985... 1986-1988... 1989-1991... 1992-1994... 1995-1997... 1998-1999... 2000-2002... 2003-2005... 2006-2008... 2009-2011... 2012-2014... 2015-2017... 2018-2020... 2021-2023... 2024-2026... 2027-2029... 2030-2032... 2033-2035... 2036-2038... 2039-2041... 2042-2044... 2045-2047... 2048-2050... 2051-2053... 2054-2056... 2057-2059... 2060-2062... 2063-2065... 2066-2068... 2069-2071... 2072-2074... 2075-2077... 2078-2080... 2081-2083... 2084-2086... 2087-2089... 2090-2092... 2093-2095... 2096-2098... 2099-2101... 2102-2104... 2105-2107... 2108-2110... 2111-2113... 2114-2116... 2117-2119... 2120-2122... 2123-2125... 2126-2128... 2129-2131... 2132-2134... 2135-2137... 2138-2140... 2141-2143... 2144-2146... 2147-2149... 2150-2152... 2153-2155... 2156-2158... 2159-2161... 2162-2164... 2165-2167... 2168-2170... 2171-2173... 2174-2176... 2177-2179... 2180-2182... 2183-2185... 2186-2188... 2189-2191... 2192-2194... 2195-2197... 2198-2199... 2200-2202... 2203-2205... 2206-2208... 2209-2211... 2212-2214... 2215-2217... 2218-2220... 2221-2223... 2224-2226... 2227-2229... 2230-2232... 2233-2235... 2236-2238... 2239-2241... 2242-2244... 2245-2247... 2248-2250... 2251-2253... 2254-2256... 2257-2259... 2260-2262... 2263-2265... 2264-2266... 2267-2269... 2270-2272... 2273-2275... 2276-2278... 2279-2281... 2282-2284... 2285-2287... 2288-2290... 2291-2293... 2294-2296... 2297-2299... 2300-2302... 2303-2305... 2306-2308... 2309-2311... 2312-2314... 2315-2317... 2318-2320... 2321-2323... 2324-2326... 2327-2329... 2330-2332... 2333-2335... 2336-2338... 2339-2341... 2342-2344... 2345-2347... 2348-2350... 2351-2353... 2354-2356... 2357-2359... 2360-2362... 2363-2365... 2364-2366... 2367-2369... 2370-2372... 2373-2375... 2376-2378... 2379-2381... 2382-2384... 2385-2387... 2388-2390... 2391-2393... 2394-2396... 2397-2399... 2400-2402... 2403-2405... 2406-2408... 2409-2411... 2412-2414... 2415-2417... 2418-2420... 2421-2423... 2424-2426... 2427-2429... 2430-2432... 2433-2435... 2436-2438... 2439-2441... 2442-2444... 2445-2447... 2448-2450... 2451-2453... 2454-2456... 2457-2459... 2460-2462... 2463-2465... 2466-2468... 2469-2471... 2472-2474... 2475-2477... 2478-2480... 2481-2483... 2484-2486... 2487-2489... 2490-2492... 2493-2495... 2496-2498... 2499-2501... 2502-2504... 2505-2507... 2508-2510... 2511-2513... 2514-2516... 2517-2519... 2520-2522... 2523-2525... 2526-2528... 2529-2531... 2532-2534... 2535-2537... 2538-2540... 2541-2543... 2544-2546... 2547-2549... 2550-2552... 2553-2555... 2556-2558... 2559-2561... 2562-2564... 2565-2567... 2568-2570... 2571-2573... 2574-2576... 2577-2579... 2580-2582... 2583-2585... 2586-2588... 2589-2591... 2592-2594... 2595-2597... 2598-2599... 2600-2602... 2603-2605... 2606-2608... 2609-2611... 2612-2614... 2615-2617... 2618-2620... 2621-2623... 2624-2626... 2627-2629... 2630-2632... 2633-2635... 2636-2638... 2639-2641... 2642-2644... 2645-2647... 2648-2650... 2651-2653... 2654-2656... 2657-2659... 2660-2662... 2663-2665... 2664-2666... 2667-2669... 2670-2672... 2673-2675... 2676-2678... 2679-2681... 2682-2684... 2685-2687... 2688-2690... 2691-2693... 2694-2696... 2697-2699... 2700-2702... 2703-2705... 2706-2708... 2709-2711... 2712-2714... 2715-2717... 2718-2720... 2721-2723... 2724-2726... 2727-2729... 2730-2732... 2733-2735... 2736-2738... 2739-2741... 2742-2744... 2745-2747... 2748-2750... 2751-2753... 2754-2756... 2757-2759... 2760-2762... 2763-2765... 2764-2766... 2767-2769... 2770-2772... 2773-2775... 2776-2778... 2779-2781... 2782-2784... 2785-2787... 2788-2790... 2791-2793... 2794-2796... 2797-2799... 2800-2802... 2803-2805... 2806-2808... 2809-2811... 2812-2814... 2815-2817... 2818-2820... 2821-2823... 2824-2826... 2827-2829... 2830-2832... 2833-2835... 2836-2838... 2839-2841... 2842-2844... 2845-2847... 2848-2850... 2851-2853... 2854-2856... 2857-2859... 2860-2862... 2863-2865... 2864-2866... 2867-2869... 2870-2872... 2873-2875... 2876-2878... 2879-2881... 2882-2884... 2885-2887... 2888-2890... 2891-2893... 2894-2896... 2897-2899... 2900-2902... 2903-2905... 2906-2908... 2909-2911... 2912-2914... 2915-2917... 2918-2920... 2921-2923... 2924-2926... 2927-2929... 2930-2932... 2933-2935... 2936-2938... 2939-2941... 2942-2944... 2945-2947... 2948-2950... 2951-2953... 2954-2956... 2957-2959... 2960-2962... 2963-2965... 2964-2966... 2967-2969... 2970-2972... 2973-2975... 2976-2978... 2979-2981... 2982-2984... 2985-2987... 2988-2990... 2991-2993... 2994-2996... 2997-2999... 3000-3002... 3003-3005... 3006-3008... 3009-3011... 3012-3014... 3015-3017... 3018-3020... 3021-3023... 3024-3026... 3027-3029... 3030-3032... 3033-3035... 3036-3038... 3039-3041... 3042-3044... 3045-3047... 3048-3050... 3051-3053... 3054-3056... 3057-3059... 3060-3062... 3063-3065... 3064-3066... 3067-3069... 3070-3072... 3073-3075... 3076-3078... 3079-3081... 3082-3084... 3085-3087... 3088-3090... 3091-3093... 3094-3096... 3097-3099... 3100-3102... 3103-3105... 3106-3108... 3109-3111... 3112-3114... 3115-3117... 3118-3120... 3121-3123... 3124-3126... 3127-3129... 3130-3132... 3133-3135... 3136-3138... 3139-3141... 3142-3144... 3145-3147... 3148-3150... 3151-3153... 3154-3156... 3157-3159... 3160-3162... 3163-3165... 3164-3166... 3167-3169... 3170-3172... 3173-3175... 3176-3178... 3179-3181... 3182-3184... 3185-3187... 3188-3190... 3191-3193... 3194-3196... 3197-3199... 3200-3202... 3203-3205... 3206-3208... 3209-3211... 3212-3214... 3215-3217... 3218-3220... 3221-3223... 3224-3226... 3227-3229... 3230-3232... 3233-3235... 3236-3238... 3239-3241... 3242-3244... 3245-3247... 3248-3250... 3251-3253... 3254-3256... 3257-3259... 3260-3262... 3263-3265... 3264-3266... 3267-3269... 3270-3272... 3273-3275... 3276-3278... 3279-3281... 3282-3284... 3285-3287... 3288-3290... 3291-3293... 3294-3296... 3297-3299... 3300-3302... 3303-3305... 3306-3308... 3309-3311... 3312-3314... 3315-3317... 3318-3320... 3321-3323... 3324-3326... 3327-3329... 3330-3332... 3333-3335... 3336-3338... 3339-3341... 3342-3344... 3345-3347... 3348-3350... 3351-3353... 3354-3356... 3357-3359... 3360-3362... 3363-3365... 3364-3366... 3367-3369... 3370-3372... 3373-3375... 3376-3378... 3379-3381... 3382-3384... 3385-3387... 3388-3390... 3391-3393... 3394-3396... 3397-3399... 3400-3402... 3403-3405... 3406-3408... 3409-3411... 3412-3414... 3415-3417... 3418-3420... 3421-3423... 3424-3426... 3427-3429... 3430-3432... 3433-3435... 3436-3438... 3439-3441... 3442-3444... 3445-3447... 3448-3450... 3451-3453... 3454-3456... 3457-3459... 3460-3462... 3463-3465... 3464-3466... 3467-3469... 3470-3472... 3473-3475... 3476-3478... 3479-3481... 3482-3484... 3485-3487... 3488-3490... 3491-3493... 3494-3496... 3497-3499... 3500-3502... 3503-3505... 3506-3508... 3509-3511... 3512-3514... 3515-3517... 3518-3520... 3521-3523... 3524-352

Handwritten note: "Jahil Koolisa"



Article VI
Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

All over the world the human rights movement is in ferment. Its priorities differ fundamentally between one country and another; it does its means of expression and the degree of political freedom within which each of its various groups is free to operate. On this page and the next, we examine some of its manifestations within Britain, the Commonwealth and the EEC, in the Soviet Union and Latin America, and in black and white Africa

Patchwork of freedoms has led to fragmentation of their defence

by Marcel Berlins
Britain has neither a comprehensive Bill of Rights nor a written constitution. The rights and freedoms to which a British citizen is entitled are to be found in no single place. They are scattered, some in historical documents such as the Magna Carta, others in decisions of the courts, others in the laws passed by Parliament. Often they have no home at all, and exist because they seem always to have existed, and because it is thought morally right that they should continue to do so.

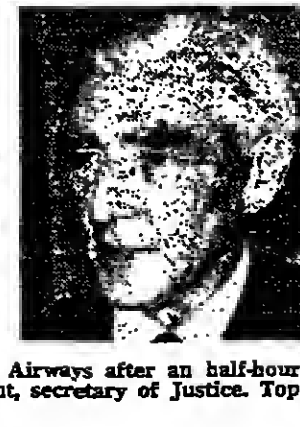
protection of these rights has itself been fragmented and diffused. Britain has a strong history of campaigns for reform launched by dedicated individuals and small groups. The anti-slavery lobby and the work of Robert Owen in improving conditions of work are two proud examples. There are also many cases of particular injustices being taken up by parliamentarians or the press or strong minded individuals.

denied their rights, particularly in the field of immigration, race relations, disadvantaged minorities, such as the gypsies and police powers. It tries to resolve the problem by conciliation, negotiation and discussion with the relevant authority, failing which it may have to take the issue up in a court of law.

The founder members soon realized that there was more to be done than observing other countries' trials. The organization became attached to the International Commission of Jurists, and started looking at the state of the law and the administration of justice in England and its overseas colonies. All but 150 of its 1,600 members are still lawyers, but the emphasis of its activities has considerably shifted over the years.



Police remove anti-apartheid demonstrators from the London offices of South African Airways after a half-hour occupation by about 30 people during the summer of 1972. Above right: Mr Tom Sargent, secretary of Justice. Top right: Mr Martin Loney, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties.



The NCCIL now has about 5,000 members and employs 20 full-time staff. It has recently become more aggressive and thrusting in its campaigns. It has become political in the sense that it is skilfully using the parliamentary process and the media to project its views and aims. But it insists that it has not stepped outside its original brief: to see that no inroads are made in the citizen's basic rights.

proposed by Justice. But the organization also takes on individual cases of apparent injustice, although its facilities are limited, and was responsible earlier this year for obtaining the release from prison of a man wrongly convicted, after all legal steps to free him had failed.

Soviet Union: curbs contradict constitution in practice and in law

by Richard Devy
The Soviet Union comes in for steady and severe lambasting on the subject of civil rights. This is not because its record is necessarily worse than that of other countries. There are plenty of places where the law is more arbitrarily applied and the rights of the citizens more grossly disregarded.

dom of the press, freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings, and freedom of street processions and demonstrations. It also recognizes freedom of religious worship and "freedom of conscience" and "freedom of political propaganda". In practice and in law, however, these freedoms are curbed, mostly in the name of the defence of socialism.

facts of interest is absent except in a limited sphere. Hence there can be no separation of powers, no right of dissent, and still less any positive value in dissent.

freedom, but they can hardly fail to extend some of the limits of the present system. Finally, the apparatus has some interest in basic legality since it was itself a victim of the breakdown of legality under Stalin.

France: misgivings over ratification

by Charles Hargrove
The country of the Declaration of the Rights of Man has been one of the last to ratify the European Declaration of Human Rights. Ratification by the French National Assembly took place only last month, nearly 24 years after the European Convention on Human Rights, signed by the Foreign Minister, was made up and more than 20 years after it came into force.

France, if it becomes known by default. Protests frequent and vocal. The French League for the Rights of Man, since it has been M Daniel Mayer prominent social politician and several times a minister under the Fourth Republic is active in alerting the public and public opinion to all individual cases of violation of human rights and general infringements of its principles.

Advertisement for 'MARIAS SWEDISH THERGATE ROY' featuring a woman's face and text: 'THE MARIAS SWEDISH THERGATE ROY'.



Article XIII (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Brazil: primary education handicaps literacy movement

so many other things in the seriousness of the problem depends on point of view. Looked in one angle, great progress has been made: illiterates have dropped from 12 per cent in 1960, 33 per cent in 1970, and 21 per cent in 1973. In numbers, however, everything changes: 10,000 illiterates in 1960, 17,900,000 in 1970, and 21 million in 1973. The teachers are run short, but the masses of illiterates keep increasing.

The military coup in 1964, the Movement for Basic Education (MEB), a literacy movement organized by the Roman Catholic Church with financial support from the Federal Government, suffered an enormous blow. Using a July 1964 initiative, educational system developed by Paulo Freire, MEB had both to encourage the active participation of the student in the class and increase the social awareness of the newly literate by means of the teaching of reading and writing. It was with an increased understanding of the social role of the literacy which students were organized as a subversive by military leaders—perhaps so, from their point of view—lost its government funds and to a virtual standstill. Later, after the end of protracted studies negotiations, the Ministry of Education (MEB) finally got its way. It operates contracts drawn up by the local municipal governments. Although it uses of Paulo Freire's teaching, this new movement (as its name suggests) is organized in relation to the specific problem of literacy. Reading and writing are seen simply as technical skills that are an essential precondition of modern, industrialized society.

Assessed on these criteria MEB has had considerable success: approximately six million people, scattered all over Brazil's 2,853 municipalities, had been awarded diplomas by the end of 1973, after attending MEB's basic five-month literacy course. For many people it just over two years is a considerable achievement, possibly justifying both the considerable international interest that has been shown in the movement and the claim frequently repeated by Senator Márcio Moreira Gomes, (formerly director of MEB and now Minister of Finance) that MEB is "the world's largest literacy movement".

One of the more unusual aspects of MEB is the way it is financed—the funds come from the football lottery and from a 1 per cent income tax made voluntarily by about 70,000 companies. Although MEB absorbs only 7 per cent of the revenue from the lottery (and 46 per cent goes to support the capital market through the Federal Savings Bank), it is to some extent an answer to the people who strongly criticized the Government for establishing the lottery in 1970. These critics claimed that besides providing poorly paid workers with yet another way of wasting money desperately needed by their families, the lottery was also an indirect way of making the poor finance an even larger share of the cost of Brazilian development.

MEB has proved to be resourceful and ingenious in its response to immediate, practical problems. The organizers, with considerable justification, refuse to allocate a large proportion of their budget (163.3m cruzeiros, about £10m, in 1973) for the building of classrooms. They prefer to make use of available rooms, even if these are dilapidated.

In some of the poorer regions this policy has caused problems. At the end of last year the Recife branch needed 600 classrooms but could find only 375. It was estimated that MEB was turning away 5,000 new pupils daily because of the shortage. The problem was partly solved by using 60 old buses, given to MEB by the municipal bus company.

MEB has also been outward looking in its willingness to work with other organizations. In August, 1973, it signed an agreement with the Rodon Project, a rapidly developing voluntary movement which has development centres, run by university students, in many backward regions all over Brazil. Now MEB is collaborating in a permanent basis with these centres, organizing special projects and carrying out surveys into literacy levels.

In April the new director, Senator Arlindo Lopes Pereira, said MEB was also planning to carry out a programme of preventive medicine to improve the health of those attending the courses. Special attention is to be given to ophthalmic treatment, as it is estimated that half the students are suffering from untreated eye weaknesses or eye diseases that are seriously impairing their capacity to take full advantage of the courses.

Despite its considerable achievements, MEB has also had its critics. First, the league has, however, provided its students with a sufficient basic education, as it is too concerned with recording numerical successes, thus neglecting quality for quantity. Instances have occurred of diplomas being granted to students who were scarcely capable of writing their own names. MEB has taken some measures to correct this distortion, instituting a one-year course of integrated education for the newly literate.

Second, attention has been drawn to the extremely high drop-out rate, about 50 per cent. The somewhat boring, standardized form of the lessons, given by inadequately trained teachers, has been blamed. It would seem, however, that the socio-economic circumstances of many of the students are a more important factor.

The illiterate are obviously concentrated among the poorer sections of the community and the effects of the "Brazilian miracle" have not yet stepped down in these sectors. As one of the teachers said recently, it is not easy to sustain the students' interest when you are dealing with exhausted, under-nourished workers who are constantly concerned about the basic problem of physical subsistence.

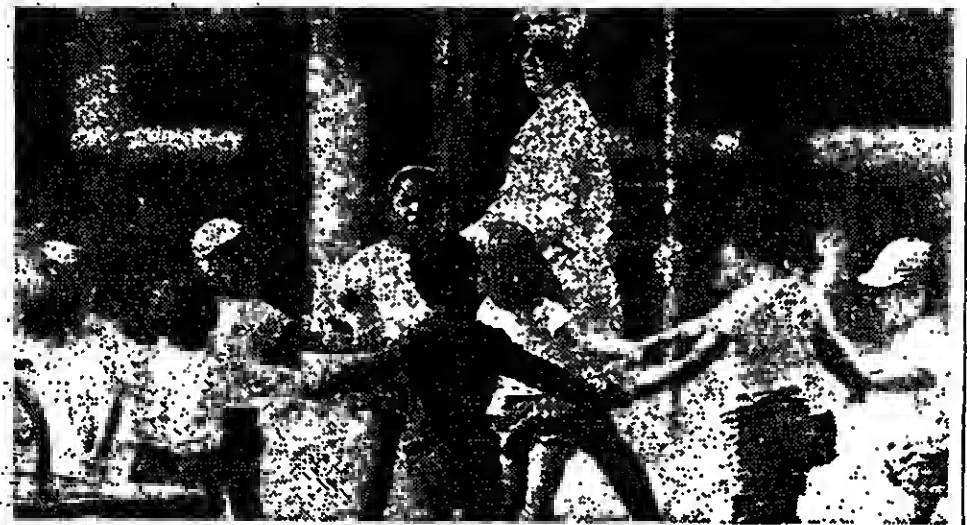
A third criticism is that MEB has become, in some areas, particularly in the north-east, a political weapon in the hands of the local political bosses. As only the literate can vote, these political leaders have refused to open MEB posts in "enemy areas" fearing that this would lead to more votes for the opposition party. It is curious to observe this relic of unscrupulous politicking, typical of the pre-1964 era, in a Brazil that has been so rigorously "depoliticized", especially in intellectual and trade union circles.

The main problem confronting any attempt to eradicate illiteracy in Brazil is the inadequacy of the primary education system. It has been estimated that six million out of Brazil's 17 million children between the ages of

seven and 14 were not attending school in 1971, and there are few indications that things have changed for the better in the past two years.

This, coupled with the heavy drop-out rate of children who at least start the school year, means that the overall picture is extremely negative. There are various reasons for this alarming situation: an inadequate budget for primary education, the lack of schools, insufficient and poorly-paid teachers, the high proportion of unqualified teachers, many children under 14 working to supplement family income among them.

The net result is once more paradoxical: it does help to carry out an efficient adult literacy programme ("the largest in the world") if the ranks of the illiterate are constantly refilled, and even expanded, by new entrants. MEB has pulled out the plug; but the taps have to be turned off too if the bath is to be emptied.



Playtime in Sao Paulo. Despite a fall in illiteracy rates, teachers have a fight on their hands to stop a decline caused by population pressures.

Black Africa: wide gap between theory and practice

Black Africa has tended to see the problems of human rights in terms of the white regimes of the southern part of the continent. This emphasis has inhibited discussion on human rights in the rest of Africa, and it has reinforced a scale of priorities in which such rights have been subordinated in political and economic factors.

There are valid historical reasons for this state of affairs. The legacy left by the colonial powers, and the neo-colonialist problems that followed, have enforced a concentration on the right to development and on the need for national unity and identity. In many cases this is still found to be an overriding necessity.

The main problems in Africa are not connected with the legal recognition of human rights. All states have constitutions and codes that guarantee the basic rights. Not all of these can be made effective, however, even when the will to do so is there. Arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, while all these are protected legally, in practice they are denied in varying degrees in nearly all African states. In particular, the use of arbitrary arrest and detention without trial is on the increase.

It is significant that at a seminar held last year in Dar es Salaam on the problems and needs of human rights in Africa, many participants felt that discussion of such points fell within the domestic purview of the states concerned and should therefore be avoided.

A widely-shared opinion quoted in the seminar report was that "the exigencies of economic growth may at times justify the temporary subordination of the interests and rights of the individual to those of the state". Few states will admit that political or economic necessity leads to anything but the temporary suppression of human rights—but nearly all African states have detention laws and emergency regulations to supplement the usually considerable safeguards of ordinary legislation.

Even where the legislative devices exist for individual protection, these are often no more than a dead letter. Examples are not hard to find. Malawi is detaining more than 1,000 people without trial. Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Morocco, and above all Uganda are particular offenders at the moment.

Amnesty International's report on torture last year indicates that in these circumstances the use of torture is becoming much more common. It produces evidence from 11 African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Morocco, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zanzibar.

These activities are always covered by the umbrella of national security and unity. In fairly modern states, and those that have inherited tribal situations, this is not surprising. Opposition has become equated with disloyalty. The aftermath of the colonial situation left political situations that were often virtually unworkable, as well as a pattern of repressive legislation to be copied.

Reactions of this type have a habit of becoming semi-permanent, and a tendency to spread beyond the purely political into such areas as religion. The treatment of Jehovah's Witnesses in Malawi is a case in point.

The two areas where most progress has been made are in self-determination and refugees. In the first case, the emphasis has been chiefly on attempts to liberate the majorities in Southern Africa. The Organization for African Unity has played some part, as have individual countries, in helping the liberation movements to keep up the pressure on these areas.

There are also a number of liberation movements that operate within independent African countries. The attitude to such movements makes it clear that the right of self-determination is not considered to operate for the minorities within such states.

In the case of refugees there is record has been more impressive, particularly again with regard to refugees from colonial and racial domination in the south. Nevertheless, many African countries have not yet ratified either the United Nations Convention of 1967, or the Organization of African Unity Convention on Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 1969.

One inhibiting factor has undoubtedly been the economic difficulties. The millions of refugees forced out of their homes by the disaster of the Sahelian drought constitute a problem that is just too big. Another factor has been the political uses to which refugees can sometimes be put.

In the 1960s the Eritrean refugees in Sudan, and the southern Sudanese in Ethiopia, were used as bargaining chips in border and political discussions between the two countries.

The approach to the refugee problem does, however, point the way for other areas of human rights. It has been the subject of an OAU convention. There is scope for other conventions or commissions to deal with other rights in the African context.

One argument frequently put forward is that the whole concept of human rights is a European, or a white, interest. Many of the organizations concerned—as such as Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the Red Cross and the various human rights groups—tend to be founded and largely based in Europe and North America.

While they may have regional offices and groups in Africa, there is certainly room for much more African participation in their efforts, as well as an African approach to such matters as bride prices.

There is certainly a case to be made out for an African equivalent of the European Commission on Human Rights. This, like the idea for an African convention on human rights, has been suggested to the OAU but has not yet been taken up. Both need to be considered as urgent priorities, and could play a useful part in advancing the cause of Africanism.

The record of human rights movements in Black Africa is not impressive, except with relation to the white regimes in the south. There is a great deal to be done, and some of it at least is well within the political and economic possibilities.

South Africa: pressure groups condemned as subversive

which it did in the 1950s after a prolonged constitutional crisis. Since then the Civil Rights League has acted as a pressure group, seeking to influence public opinion through letters in journals, public meetings, and press campaigns. It also makes direct representations to ministers and to government departments in particular cases, such as the death in detention of the Cape Muslim leader, the Imam Haron, a few years ago.

The league has had little success in arresting the legislative trend against individual liberties in South Africa, which has intensified since the disturbances of the early 1960s, with legislation providing for detention without trial becoming part of the ordinary law of the land.

The league has, however, kept alive a tradition of vigorous protest against infringements of civil rights, notably the Government's use of its banning powers, which are used to silence anti-apartheid activists, prohibiting them from attending public gatherings and barring newspapers from publishing their utterances.

With its members mainly engaged in academic or professional life, the league strives to maintain public awareness of the value of freedom of expression and assembly and the right to trial in open court. It cannot claim spectacular success.

The Black Sash organization maintains advice offices to assist those caught in the tangle of pass laws which restricts the movements of Africans in South Africa. It also provides funds for the legal defence of pass offenders in the courts.

For the rest, bodies such as the South African Institute of Race Relations, the National Union of South African Students and the Christian Institute concern themselves with human rights. These three organizations are at present under investigation by the Schabas Commission, a parliamentary body, whose critics have to be taken to prevent such people from destroying the stability of the country.

Mr Botha rejected Opposition suggestions that the Government has its own Human Rights Act introducing unnecessary variations on the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and apparently denying the individual benefits of both of the covenants. The Government has thus substituted its own judgment both for that of the General Assembly of the United Nations and also for that of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. In doing so it has provoked opposition which human rights advocates regard as largely irrelevant, placing the blame on the Government.

Mr Johnston has summed up the situation in the following words: "Australia is lagging behind in the ratification of the human rights covenants and no local legislation can ever put us in the

forefront in this field. Only full ratification of the covenants and protocol together with a submission to the Human Rights Committee will permit the Australian Government to hold up its head before the international community and its own people.

"The Government should go further. If only in order to involve Australians more in the reality of international politics it should make an early offer of generous facilities to accommodate the Human Rights Committee and its commissions in Australia whenever a case arises in this region. New York and Geneva are too far away in such cases. That could be our first United Nations agency, and long overdue."

These remarks apply to government irrespective of party in power at the moment. The major difference between the Whitlam Labour Government and its predecessors has been that the former have evinced a keen interest in the human rights movement and the latter have not. It is unfortunate that so many good intentions have gone astray.

Australia: good intentions have gone astray

At a recent conference in Canberra various representatives of the human rights movement met government representatives and discussed the situation. Despite the fears expressed from time to time that the human rights movement might have its freedom of operation curtailed and its success impeded because of the conference was funded by the Australian Government, the spokesman of the movement were quite free and frank in their expressions of opinion.

They made specific proposals to the Government on how to give effect to the United Nations covenants. They told the conference that they thought Mr Whitlam had been misled by Conservative advisers into believing parliamentary legislation was required for ratification of the covenants, and they emphasized that such legislation was definitely not required. Only by government ratification of the protocol could the human rights of the Australian today be significantly enlarged.

The protocol would give individuals direct access to the Human Rights Committee, which would be set up under article 28 of the covenant when it came into operation.

The Australian Government has its own Human Rights Act introducing unnecessary variations on the terms of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and apparently denying the individual benefits of both of the covenants. The Government has thus substituted its own judgment both for that of the General Assembly of the United Nations and also for that of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. In doing so it has provoked opposition which human rights advocates regard as largely irrelevant, placing the blame on the Government.

Mr Johnston has summed up the situation in the following words: "Australia is lagging behind in the ratification of the human rights covenants and no local legislation can ever put us in the

on censorship

index

7874 THE 76/82

he Portuguese context / Women's Lib context

3 MARIAS

A SWEDISH

A Swedish journalist writes from jail

'WATERGATE'?

ROY

On Solzhenitsyn's 'Gulag Archipelago'

MEDVEDEV

he Turkish universities / Spain's skin-deep

beralism / Australia: a little progress / USSR

ctor Jara—four songs / 'Be angry, my son!'

zechoslovakia / Indonesia / Book reviews

2 pages 75p publication date June 3rd

n 35 Bow St., London, WC2R 7AU.

1-1) 240 2254

scription for 1 year: £3

ite for free information leaflet

Marketing in the Third World?

Callus

SSC&B LINTAS OVERSEAS

Member of the SSC&B: Lintas International advertising network. The company specialises in marketing and advertising in the world's developing countries.

Contact Clive Thomas at: Lintas House, New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EU. Tel: 01-583 8311

Handwritten text in Persian script at the top right of the page.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE IMPERIAL ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

Welfare, medicare network extends across Iran



Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi. The Princess works tirelessly for the welfare of the sick and needy. As President of the Women's Organisation of Iran and the Iranian Human Rights Committee and Deputy President of the Imperial Organisation for Social Services and the Iranian National Committee for the Campaign against Illiteracy she is actively engaged in a wide variety of projects for the improvement of health and education services in Iran.

The welfare of the sick and needy has always been a matter of great concern to His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah and under his guidance and that of his sister, Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf, an organisation called the Imperial Organisation for Social Services has spent the last twenty seven years working to combat poverty, ignorance and disease.

Established by Imperial decree in the difficult days following the end of World War Two the IOSS was the first welfare organisation in the long history of Iran. Its aim, as stated in the statutes of its foundation, was "to raise the level of health and education among the poorer classes of the population."

To fulfil this aim the IOSS has created a vast network of hospitals, clinics and maternal and child health centres; established its own pharmaceutical factory supply medicines at low cost; set up one of the largest publishing houses in the world to print the millions of books it distributes free among schoolchildren; started the country's foremost vocational training centres; rebuilt villages wiped out by earthquakes and floods and given generous support to a variety of other welfare organisations which have come into being.

Health has always been the prime concern of IOSS and the organisation has tackled the problem of raising health standards from all possible angles.

In the early days priority was given to remedying the acute shortage of medical facilities. Since its establishment, the Organisation has built three major hospitals with more than 600 beds; several smaller hospitals, 255 rural clinics and 140 maternal health centres. More than 70 million patients have been treated at these institutions. Extension of these facilities is now being carried out according to a new plan drawn up this year. The plan divides the country into a number of zones each of which shall have a complete network of medical facilities on four levels. Each zone shall have one major hospital which will provide a total range of services. Under each hospital there will be an aid station, under each station 4 clinics and under each clinic 3 rural dispensaries.

An even more significant achievement in creating a network of health services in a vast country which contains 67,000 villages scattered over difficult terrain was the building by the IOSS of 255 rural clinics, providing free treatment and free medicine to hundreds of thousands of villagers who had never seen a doctor before. Over 65 million patients have been treated at the rural clinics. Their services are complemented by 140 maternal and child health centres which provide free food and care for mothers and babies. To date over 5 million mothers and children have been cared for by these centres and 2 million kilos of dried milk have been distributed.

In addition to providing basic medical services the IOSS clinics and MCH centres also make an important contribution to higher health standards through education of the rural population in hygiene and cleanliness. Knowing that the best way to tackle health problems is at their source the IOSS places great stress on cleaning up of the environment through the laying of piped water networks, the construction of modern bath-houses, abattoirs and mortuaries, strict sanitation control of shops and restaurants and through health inspection of school children.

The most important of its preventative measures has been an energetic inoculation campaign against prevalent diseases such as smallpox and cholera. Over 60 million inoculations have been given free of charge to date. A number of highly specialised health projects have been carried out with great success. The most noteworthy was the eradication of trachoma in the town of Dezful in south Iran where 9 out of every 10 people were suffering from this terrible eye disease in 1949. The campaign was conducted on two levels: direct treatment of trachoma victims and a massive town cleaning drive which resulted in a virtual tearing down and rebuilding of the town.

Other specialised IOSS health projects have included aid to the blind and rehabilitation of lepers.

The IOSS role in improving health standards is not limited to direct action in the field. Careful consideration of the problems has led to a wide network of supporting services without which the total programme could not operate effectively. Hospitals and clinics are not much use without doctors or nurses but when the IOSS set up the number of these was sadly inadequate. Training of medical and paramedical personnel, therefore, has always been a key feature of IOSS activities. Iran's first school of nursing, the Princess Ashraf School of Nursing was set up in 1949 to provide free nursing training. The school has trained 1,400 Iranian girls as nurses so far and several hundred others are taking the 3 year course at present. Nursing aides are trained at the Farah Pahlavi Behyari Institute established in 1962 and the Reza Pahlavi Behyari Institute opened in 1968. To date 162 aides have been trained at Ramsar and 89 in Tehran. As mentioned earlier doctors and other medical specialists are being trained at Reza Pahlavi Medical Centre.

Hospitals

The largest of the IOSS hospitals is the 250-bed Reza Pahlavi Medical Centre in the suburbs of Tehran. The function of the hospital was formerly limited to the practice of curative medicine. Under the new IOSS health plan the Reza Pahlavi has been turned into a major research and training centre as well. With the help of experts from Johns Hopkins University in the U.S.A. the IOSS is training doctors and specialists in all branches of medicine. At the same time the number of departments at the hospital has been expanded. These departments include paediatrics, gynaecology, surgery, heart treatment, cobalt therapy, neurology, intensive care and a maternity ward. The hospital also operates a mobile clinic which tours outlying areas.

The second hospital established by the IOSS was the 260-bed Nekui hospital in the holy city of Qom in the heart of Iran. This hospital has recently been enlarged and now contains wards for internal diseases, surgical cases, maternity, gynaecology, paediatrics, heart patients and ear, nose and throat. It also has a large radiology department, a blood bank, a casualty department and a family planning unit. Included in the Nekui hospital is the 60-bed Hedayati Maternity Home added in 1969 and a 50-bed children's hospital built by local philanthropists in 1971.

The third largest hospital is the 100-bed Farah Pahlavi hospital opened in the Caspian resort of Ramsar in 1962. A new complex of buildings has just been added to this hospital. There are now wards for internal diseases, surgical cases, gynaecology, paediatrics and casualty and dental departments.

In 1971 another hospital was opened at Baskia-Kurab near Lahijan in Gilan. Named the Ahmad Qavam hospital after the philanthropist who built it, the hospital has 25 beds for surgical and gynaecological cases. Steps are being taken to expand facilities.

Other smaller hospitals belonging to the IOSS include a 25-bed unit at Ashizan in the Central Province and 10-20 bed units in Shushitar, Golpayegan, Davarabad (Garmsar), Sarakhs on the Russian border and Qeshm Island in the Persian Gulf.

To date 3,515,234 patients have been treated at these hospitals and over 370,000 surgical operations have been performed.

Another hospital rebuilt by the IOSS is the 150-bed Sina emergency hospital in downtown Tehran which has been donated to Tehran University and is now run by members of the University Medical Faculty.

Pharmaceutical factory

Another problem tackled successfully by the IOSS has been the high and sometimes prohibitive cost of foreign imported medicines. This problem was solved through the foundation of an Iranian pharmaceutical manufacturing unit, the Darupaksh Company established with an investment of 1 billion rials and now the largest drug producer in the Middle East. Equipped with the most modern facilities the Darupaksh factory has been steadily expanded until it now makes 260 different products. Its newest division is a unit for the manufacture of pills for injections. Since it opened in 1963 Darupaksh has made and distributed 800 million tablets and capsules, 60 million injections, 10 million tins and tubes of ointment, 2 million bottles of liquid oral medicine, 1 million bottles of eye drops and 800,000 litres of intravenous fluids annually. Besides supplying IOSS requirements the Darupaksh factory also sells its products on the local market, a factor which helps to stabilise medicine prices in general.

In 1972 the IOSS took its pharmaceutical programme a step further with the establishment of an Iranian Centre for Research in the field of Chemistry and Pharmaceutical Sciences. Formed to reduce Iran's dependency on foreign suppliers of drugs and medicines, the new centre will eventually produce many of the basic raw ingredients at present imported and hopefully develop new medicines of its own.

Another example of the IOSS broad approach to health problems is its vigorous family planning work. A traditionally high birth rate with resultant pressures on the poor has long been an obstacle to improved public health and the IOSS lays great emphasis on the importance of reducing the size of the family in the interest of the mother and children. Family planning sections have been set up at all IOSS clinics throughout the country and

staff are being specially trained to acquaint parents with the advisability of birth control as well as to instruct them in birth control techniques. Pills and IUDs are being given free of charge.

Book publishing

IOSS activities in the field of education have been concentrated in two fields: the provision of free textbooks for schoolchildren and the establishment of vocational schools. Since starting its book programme in 1957 the IOSS has distributed 160,924,590 free textbooks among elementary students at Ministry of Education schools. To produce these books as cheaply as possible the IOSS founded the 25th Shahrivar Press which is equipped with offset and letter press printing shops and binding departments. With an annual output of over 50 million books and magazines a year the press is one of the biggest in the world.

Vocational training

The IOSS vocational training programme was started in 1963 with the establishment in Tehran of the Reza Pahlavi Vocational School to train skilled and semi-skilled workers urgently needed by the nation's growing number of industrial enterprises. Last year similar schools were opened in Isfahan and Shiraz and more are planned for other regional centres in the future.

In addition to these programmes the IOSS has contributed to education through the construction of two student dormitories for Tehran University, the provision of grants for needy undergraduates and generous cash donations to various educational institutions. It has donated 250 million rials to the Aryamehr Technical University and 80 million rials to the Jundi Shapur Medical College; it also contributes 30 million rials a year to the Women's Organisation of Iran for educational projects.

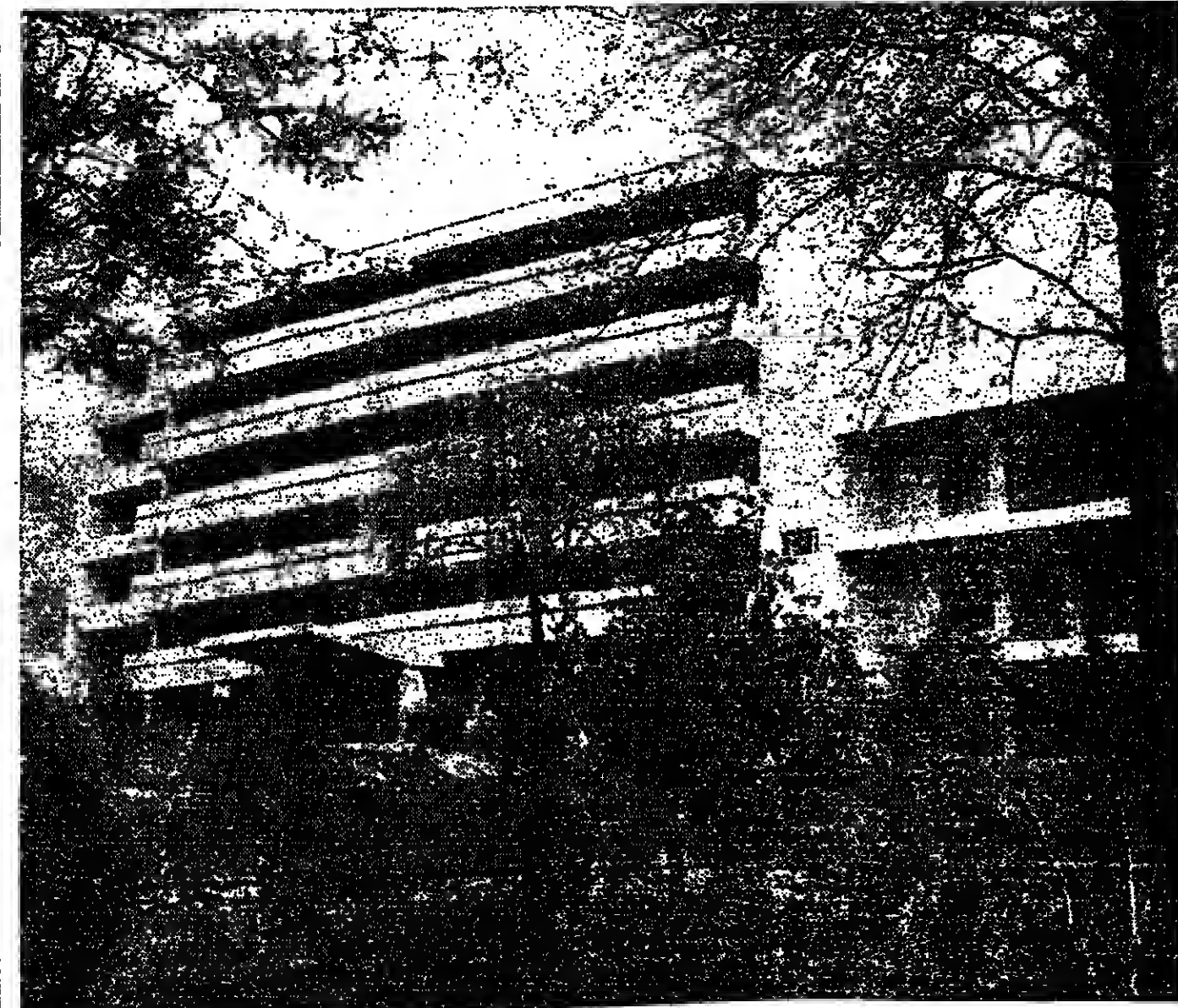
A special fund is reserved for urgent relief work after natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Thousands of victims of these natural catastrophes have received food and bedding provided by the IOSS. The organisation also undertakes rehabilitation programmes. Forty families who lost their homes in the Qazvin earthquake some years ago are now living in IOSS houses in the village of Vahababad.

The Organisation's concern for the welfare of the sick and needy does not stop at the boundaries of Iran. Though its primary commitment is to improve health and education at home the IOSS has also contributed to a number of worthy causes abroad, including the hungry of Africa and flood victims in Pakistan.

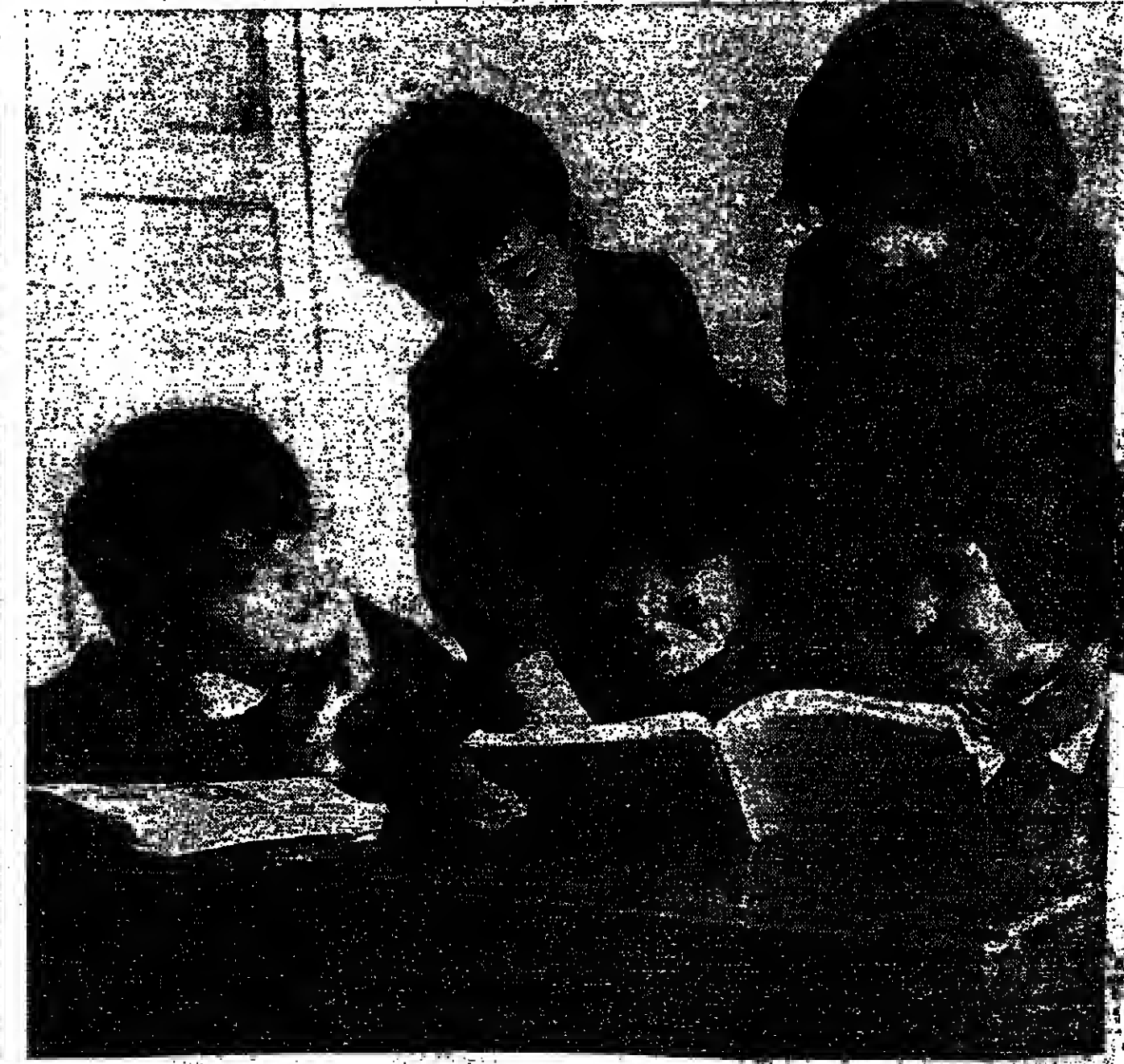
In all its activities the Imperial Organisation for Social Services receives inspiration and guidance from Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf. Besides playing a very active part in the planning and supervision of IOSS projects the Princess is able to coordinate these programmes with those of the other organisations in which she is involved, particularly the Iranian Human Rights Committee, the Iranian National Committee for the World-wide Campaign against Illiteracy and the Women's Organisation of Iran.



A young boy learns a trade at the Reza Pahlavi Vocational School.



The Reza Pahlavi Hospital in Tehran.



Primary school children with free books supplied by the Imperial Organisation for Social Services.

ing of a in women

A STATEMENT BY THE IRANIAN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE IRANIAN WOMEN'S ORGANISATION

CONTINUING THE CYRUS TRADITION IN HUMAN RIGHTS



Former U.N. Secretary General U Thant welcomes Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf to a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in New York.

Two thousand five hundred years ago Cyrus the Great went down in history as the first world leader in human rights. He ruled the Persian Empire with wisdom and tolerance based on the belief that all human beings, whatever their race or creed, are entitled to freedom and justice. A similar conviction inspires the leadership of modern Iran. The Shahanshah's spectacular reform programme, the White Revolution, with its redistribution of land, its workers' profit sharing schemes, its equity courts and its development, health and literacy campaigns are positive proof of the Sovereign's dedication to the principles of human rights.

To reinforce his reform policies the Shahanshah set up in 1963 a special Iranian Committee on Human Rights charged with protecting the new rights of the individual and with carrying out research into ways in which Iranian laws may be amended to achieve complete fulfilment of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Supreme President of the Committee is Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf who, as President of the Women's Organisation of Iran and Deputy President of the Imperial Organisation for Social Services and the Iranian Committee for the Worldwide drive against Illiteracy has done much towards securing maximum rights for the individual.

In recognition of her services to the field of human rights Princess Ashraf has twice been elected as president of major human rights meetings in recent years first at the International Conference on Human Rights held in Tehran in 1968 and later at the 26th session of the U.N. Human Rights Committee held in 1970.

The Iranian Human Rights Committee, which is composed of a Secretary General and 15 members is engaged in two types of work (a) direct action in the field and (b) study and research leading to the drafting of recommendations to the government.

Main projects in the field have been the construction of a Human Rights Village and the construction of 32 schools in different parts of the country. The village, which has been built near the city of Ahwaz, in Khuzistan, in a region badly hit by floods in 1969, contains 72 housing units, a bath, store, primary school and village hall and has its own water and electricity supply.

Of the 32 schools 19 have been built in other flood stricken areas, this time in the north west province of Azarbaijan. Ten other primary schools have been built in West Azarbaijan and two more in Khorassan in the north east of the country. The first Human Rights secondary school is being constructed on United Nations Street in Tahriz, Azarbaijan, and several more are planned for the future. The results of the second part of the Committee's work

study and research—are less tangible but will be of far greater importance ultimately. Teams of researchers are engaged in a careful study of Iranian legislation as far as it affects human rights while others are being sent throughout the country to see how the laws are enforced and to investigate reported violations of human rights. On the basis of these surveys recommendations are made to the government regarding ways in which laws and their implementation can be improved. Emphasis is being placed on family relations and the rights of family members viz-a-viz each other and a special family relations sub-committee has been formed to study the subject. Through its campaigning on a number of rights issues the Committee has been successful in influencing legislation, as in a recent case where its recommendation led to the abolition of a law under which a person could be imprisoned for debts.

Another important task of the committee has been the promotion of public awareness of the principles of human rights. This has been done through radio broadcasts, seminars, conferences, study courses and the publication of various books, pamphlets and a quarterly bulletin. Thousands of copies of the International Declaration on Human Rights have been distributed among schoolchildren, workers and farmers all over the country and two books have been published. The first, a book in English entitled "Iran and Human Rights" was brought out on the occasion of the International Conference in Tehran in 1968. The second, a book in Persian on "The Iranian Human Rights Committee" was published just before the 1970 session of the UN Human Rights Committee. The quarterly bulletin features articles on the latest developments concerning human rights both in Iran and in other countries as well as the translated texts of international human rights documents. The quarterly is used by a great many people, particularly university students.

A large popular audience is also reached through a monthly programme on human rights broadcast by Radio Iran. The programme includes human interest stories, information on specific rights, such as equal pay for equal work, and advice to listeners on the best way to secure their rights.

As one of the first national human rights committees to be established, the Iranian Committee and its work are of great interest to rights workers in other countries. Iran in turn follows international human rights activities closely and is a keen participant at international conferences, particularly the UN Human Rights Committee of which the Iranian government is a member. The Iranian Committee has established relations with many other human rights organisations round the world such as the International Institute of Human Rights (the Rene Cassin Foundation).

Dawning of a new era for Iranian women

When His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah launched his White Revolution reform programme in 1963 a new era dawned for the women of Iran. Given new freedom under the reforms, Iranian women were not only given an opportunity to play an active part in the progress of the nation but were told they had to. His Imperial Majesty pointed out in an address to a large crowd of jubilant feminists that while women had been granted certain rights for the first time, including the right to vote, they had also taken on new obligations; they must prove themselves worthy of their new status by working hard.

After a period of reorganisation of existing women's societies, of which there were many, a central Women's Organisation of Iran was set up in 1966 under the leadership of Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf to channel women's energies in the most useful directions. The Statute of the WOI, as finally approved in 1968, lay down four major aims for the Organisation:

- 1) The achievement of a higher status for women in social, economic and cultural fields and the promotion of a new awareness of women's rights and duties.
- 2) The rendering of assistance to Iranian women to help them fulfill their social obligations in particular their important duties as wives and mothers.
- 3) The coordination of women's activities in economic and social fields and the drawing up of plans for women's contributions to the war against illiteracy and other educational and cultural activities.
- 4) The establishment of relationships between the women of Iran and the women of other countries to promote international solidarity among women.

The Women's Organisation of Iran has three types of members; individual members, affiliated associations and honorary members. The regular individual members, who now number over 15,000 in 137 branches throughout the country are women who have reached the age of 18, are Iranian citizens, enjoy a good reputation and have been elected by the Organisation as members. Affiliated associations are eligible societies which fulfill certain

requirements and are engaged in work which will further the aims set by the WOI; and honorary members are people who have performed some outstanding service to the WOI or to the women's movement in general.

WOI activities are directed by an executive consisting of three bodies, the General Assembly, the Central Council and the General Secretariat. The General Assembly is composed of representatives of the WOI branches and of the representatives of affiliated associations and meets once a year to decide on general policy. The Central Council is composed of eleven members, six of whom are chosen by the Supreme President, Princess Ashraf, and five elected by the General Assembly. The Council's functions include approval of the budget and the administrative organisation and study and approval of the WOI codes and regulations. The Secretariat, which is the permanent working body of the WOI is headed by a Secretary General and a number of full-time staff needed for the implementation of the Organisation's programmes.

The programmes for the participation of women in the White Revolution are drawn up on the basis of research undertaken by nine working committees of the WOI; the Legal Committee; the Educational Committee; the Family Health and Welfare Committee; the Working Women's Committee; the International Affairs Committee; the Arts and Culture Committee; the Societies and Memberships Committee; the Girl Students' Committee and the Public Relations and Publications Committee.

The members of these committees include social scientists, teachers, university professors and other highly qualified people, some of whom are men. In planning the important thing is experience and competence, not sex.

Directed by the programmes drawn up by these committees women all over Iran are engaged in teaching illiterates, organizing arts and crafts classes in rural areas, giving legal advice and family planning counselling and looking after children.

These activities are largely carried out at 68 welfare and community centres established by the WOI in



As the women's movement grows more and more Iranian girls are taking up careers like these nurses at the Princess Ashraf School of Nursing.

different parts of the country. The centres perform four major functions.

- 1) Education. Classes are held on a variety of subjects from simple reading and writing to public health and nutrition. Particular emphasis is placed on vocational training to help women earn a living through some special skill. Nursing, sewing, and various handicrafts are taught on a wide scale.
- 2) Family planning. The WOI centres give counselling on birth control techniques and distribute free pills and IUDs. The WOI works closely with the public health services in this.
- 3) Care of children. The centres run nurseries and day care kindergartens for the children of working mothers.
- 4) Legal aid. WOI counsellors give advice on women's rights in relation to marriage, divorce, child custody and working conditions and help women with problems in these directions.

Teachers and social workers, health experts and legal advisors working at the 68 WOI centres are given training at one of two colleges run by the Organisation; one a college for the training of family advisors, the other a school for teachers and social workers. The graduates of these special courses in turn organise classes in the villages for the training of local women as teachers and advisors. The result is a snowball effect, with more and more women being gradually pulled into the network.

Meanwhile at WOI headquarters in Tehran more theoretical work is done. Study groups are constantly engaged in evaluation of WOI policy and in drafting new programmes for the future. A special research group studies Iranian legislation as it affects women's rights and campaigns for changes wherever the law falls below the ideal. Many of the recent amendments to the laws governing division of property and child custody after divorce are the outcome of WOI campaigning.

Another WOI committee is engaged in publications and public relations. It has published a series of handbooks for women advising them of their rights.

Through participation in international conferences and seminars and exchanges with women's groups in other countries the WOI shares its experiences with fellow women throughout the world. The Organisation is a member of the International Council of Women, the International Alliance of Women and the Associated Countrywomen of the World. It is also a firm supporter of the U.N. Committee on the Status of Women.

War on Ignorance

The work of the Iranian Committee for the Worldwide Campaign Against Illiteracy

In the early 1960s one of the biggest obstacles to progress in Iran was widespread illiteracy. Nearly eight million Iranians between the ages of 10 and 45 could neither read nor write.

One of the key features of the bold, imaginative reform programme launched by the Shahanshah in 1963 was the formation of a Literacy Corps, an "Army of Knowledge" that would sweep through the countryside teaching the people. Over 150,000 young men and women have served in this Corps since it was established.

The idea fired the imagination of leaders and educators round the world. On September 8th, 1963, the education ministers of 86 countries, representatives of 19 United Nations-affiliated organisations and delegates from the Vatican gathered in Tehran to show their support for Iran's efforts to wipe out illiteracy. UNESCO subsequently named the day "International Campaign Against Illiteracy Day" and a new world movement was launched. In Iran the Shahanshah ordered the establishment of an Iranian Committee for the Worldwide Campaign against Illiteracy. The Monarch himself accepted Presidency of the committee and his sister, Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf, was made Deputy President.

The committee's aims are two-fold; to use all power and resources, whether human or financial, to combat illiteracy in Iran; and through its experiences at home to help in international campaigns of a similar nature.

The first two years of the Committee's activities were devoted to the operation of pilot projects and the careful evaluation of the results of these. Trial education programmes were organised in Qazvin, Shiraz, Tehran and the oil regions in south Iran and teams of education experts appointed by a special Study, Research and Statistics Centre were sent to observe the classes and test the students who completed the courses.

The primary consideration of the Committee in these

early stages was to develop the kind of course which would achieve literacy in the widest sense. The Committee was aiming for something more than instruction in the mechanical ability to decipher strings of words and reproduce them. It demanded that successful students be able to understand what they read, to express their own thoughts in simple sentences easily understandable to others and to be able to use this new facility to broaden and improve their lives.

In addition to the 33 text books which it designed and published the committee also launched a weekly newspaper for new literates. An eight page paper entitled "New Days" it started with a circulation of 15,000. Today it is printed in more than 150,000 copies and widely read by workers and farmers who obtain copies through Rural Cultural Houses, Rural Cooperatives and schools. 30,000 of its subscribers are people who have just learnt to read.

Having achieved such success with its basic literacy programme the Committee has developed its activities further, designing special education courses for other organisations to implement. Some of these continuous adult education programmes are being run by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Affairs, the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces and the Women's Organisation of Iran.

This year the Committee has undertaken an important new project, the establishment of a National Adult Education Centre, which will develop a combined educational and vocational programme, specially designed to meet the nation's particular needs for skilled workers and craftsmen.

His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah and Princess Ashraf keep in close touch with the activities of the committee and regular progress reports are submitted to them. After two years of experiments the Committee finally

approved the syllabus and method of teaching that best achieved this end and classes were set up throughout the country. Today hundreds of thousands of new literates who have graduated from these classes have been enabled to take up new jobs and accept greater responsibility in society. Many went on from the literacy classes to ordinary schools and have successfully passed elementary and high school examinations.

The first class was opened in February 1965. Within 4 years 600,000 people had completed two six-month courses run by the Committee while more than a million others had completed introductory courses which enabled them to read and write and do simple arithmetic.

The Committee constantly reappraises its educational programme to assess the effectiveness of its curriculum. Text books for students and teaching guides for instructors are constantly upgraded and modified to suit the various population groups covered by the literacy programme.

Methods of teaching and the books used in the literacy classes differ considerably from those employed in ordinary schools. Because the literacy course is of necessity a concentrated one progressing more rapidly from one stage of learning to another and leaving out much of the supplementary lessons given to schoolchildren special methods of teaching and special books had to be prepared. Much of the Committee work therefore consists of the training of teachers and the preparation of teaching material.

The basis of study on the course is a series of books entitled "Let's Read and Write", "Let's Read and Become Literate", "Let's Read and Live Better" and "Let's Read and Speak Better" which progress from the alphabet and elementary reading and writing to the use of texts introducing general knowledge and moral values aimed at encouraging students to lead a more useful life and at encouraging them to take an interest in further reading and study.

Thousands of farm workers have learnt to read and write evening classes run by the National Committee for the Worldwide Campaign against Illiteracy.

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the top right of the page.



Article XXI (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Even in the West governments represent biggest threat to freedom of expression

by Michael Scammell

Most societies and most political systems claim either to have established freedom of expression or else to be moving towards it, maintaining simultaneously that their press is independent. In the United States, for instance, the right to freedom of expression is embodied in the First Amendment to the constitution, while Soviet Russia's constitution, which has served as a model for most other communist constitutions, also guarantees its citizens freedom of expression.

Interpreted by anyone other than the party leaders. In general the press and radio and television in communist countries are regarded primarily as sources of power and only secondarily as providers of information. For this reason they are assigned flatteringly important positions in the social hierarchy, while agitation and propaganda ("agitprop") are given a high priority. In exchange for the privileges this brings they are expected to submit to rigid control by the government.

However, what happens when the press in a communist country too obviously exceeds the limits laid down for it was vividly illustrated by the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968, after the press had played a leading role in the democratization of the country. Meanwhile it is still the dark ages for press freedom in Romania, Bulgaria and Albania (in Europe), for all the communist countries of Asia, including China (which even seems to be travelling backwards, if that is possible), and, after a brave experiment started for Cuba in the western hemisphere.

It might seem from this as if press freedom had something to do with ideology and was linked to the old opposition between communism and capitalism, since it is true that Lenin provided a persuasive ideological rationale for control of the press. But the picture is immensely more complicated than that. Iran calls itself capitalist and is an aggressive advocate of free enterprise economics, yet it possesses one of the most tightly controlled and rigidly censored presses. Brazil holds itself out as a model of capitalist development for the whole of Latin America, yet press censorship is an openly acknowledged tool of the government and sets an entirely different kind of pace for the rest of the continent.

Spain, Greece, Turkey and, until recently, Portugal, are all capitalist states in which the press has been tightly controlled, while the "looking glass" free world states of South Korea, South Vietnam and Taiwan do not differ greatly from their communist opposite numbers in their attitude to censorship of the press. And if we look at Chile, the Marxist "Allende" would appear to have been a far freer devotee of press freedom than his capitalist successor, General Pinochet.

It is plain, therefore, that we must look elsewhere for the key to freedom of expression, and I would suggest that the true distinction must be sought in terms of economic and political philosophy. True freedom of expression would appear to flourish in relatively restricted areas of the globe and is usually to be found (no great surprise, this) in parliamentary democracies—in most of West Europe, in North America, in the former British dominions of India, Australia and New Zealand, and in Japan.

The outstanding omission here is South Africa, where freedom of the press is virtually non-existent for blacks, and for whites is seriously curtailed (and is threatened with further curtailment after Mr Vorster's election victory). Even here, however, the outcome of the struggle is not a foregone conclusion; and indeed, a great question mark hangs over almost the whole of Africa, where ex-colonial countries are struggling to reconcile the imported institutions of their former conquerors with older traditions.

Similar problems beset most of South-East Asia and Central and Latin America, and these are the battlegrounds on which the struggle for press freedom is being fought. In those states that have established, or preserved, a pluralist political order that have been most successful in defending freedom of expression. Generalizations of this kind force one to paint in broad strokes, and most of the qualifying detail has to be omitted. One complicating factor that cannot be side-stepped, however, is the problem of finance. Newspapers (not to speak of television programmes) are expensive things to produce, and as the necessary technology becomes more complex so does

the demand grow for ever larger amounts of capital. In developing countries, the number of people or institutions with the necessary means is strictly limited, and the usual sources of finance can be boiled down to three categories: political parties, wealthy individuals or groups of individuals, and foreign capital—particularly from West European or American communications groups.

International law has scarcely come to terms with mass papers—much less broadcasting

by Cedric Thornberry

Voltaire's dictum, "I detest what you say, but will fight to the death for your right to say it", expresses a metaphysical faith in humanity, reason and aspiration. It is not always clear today how such a concept, protecting the dissident pamphleteer, can be adapted to press and television.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights sustains the standard. For Western Europe, article 10 of the Human Rights Convention contains a detailed provision. It guarantees the right to freedom of expression, which right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

The licensing of radio, television and cinemas is permitted, however, and the right made subject to various limitations. These include restrictions necessary for national security, the prevention of disorder or crime, the protection of health, morals, the reputation or rights of others, the prevention of disclosure of information received in confidence, and for maintaining the dignity and impartiality of the judiciary. To justify a restriction, a government must show that it is reasonable.

Article 10 must also be read in conjunction with articles on the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence, and with the implications of the article guaranteeing a fair trial (no prior judgments by the press). It may also have to be read in conjunction with articles on peaceful enjoyment of property (in the context of police search and seizure operations), and with more general articles on abuse of rights by individuals and of powers by governments.

Many deem freedom of expression the primordial right, even among basic rights, the hallmark of the open society. The United States Supreme Court has a vast and illuminating jurisprudence on the First Amendment (freedom of the press). It has emphasized that this amendment protects the pre-eminent right in democracy, the condition precedent to the enjoyment of all other rights.

In this context, it is paradoxical that proceedings in the European Human Rights Commission should themselves be held in camera. The reason is that governments would not have permitted the development of the commission on any other terms. Though explicable, the limitations could undermine the ideal itself. In general it has rested with non-governmental organizations to strive for more effective international standards, chiefly in the area of the mass media.

Activity has continued, however, in the Council of Europe. Progress has, sadly, been slow. An imaginative conceived symposium on human rights and mass communications was held at Salzburg in 1968. Its report emphasizes the international character of the problem of the mass media. International law has scarcely come to terms with the mass circulation newspaper, much less with the issues raised by broadcasting.

The British press is understandably puzzled at the inroads a possible law of privacy could make on its democratic role. The tendency towards official secrecy does not abate, and the function of an independent press is thereby enhanced. Law in Western Europe is attempting to resolve these conflicts, but the current British debate seems isolated from the international discussion. International law tends to uphold a concept of privacy though its detail has not been worked out in case law. Such formulation seems certain: it is only a question of time. The European convention provides a framework within which the issues can be argued.

Curiously, little case law has accumulated under article 10 of the European convention. In the early de Becker case it was held that it was unlawful for Belgium to deport permanently a convicted journalist, even one collaborating with the Nazis, for participating in the publication of a newspaper. In the Greek case the commission emphasized that exceptions to the basic freedom may not be so vague as to leave the individual uncertain where he stands.

Enormous influence of Universal Declaration not matched by successful UN action

by Marcel Berlins

The internationalization of human rights did not start with the United Nations Universal Declaration of 1948. But that document has dominated the human rights scene for the past 25 years. Which few exceptions agencies today concerned with the protection of rights on a regional or world front base their own principles on it.

Some cases the wording is followed almost verbatim. Other organizations have adapted the principles to conditions governing the area they serve, or have extended, or sub-divided them. But the source remains the same. The enormous influence which the words of the Universal Declaration have had has not been matched by the world body to see that they are adhered to. The declaration was supposed to be the first step in the creation of an international machinery for the protection of human rights. It was not designed to be binding.

The second step involved drawing up covenants, which would impose legal obligations on signatory states; the third stage was to be the establishment of a machinery for enforcement. In 1966, two covenants were agreed on by the General Assembly (a single one having proved impractical): the first on economic, social and cultural rights, the other on civil and political rights. But these covenants have not yet come into force because the necessary minimum of 35 ratifications from member states have not yet been received.

The machinery for implementation provided for a system obliging states to report regularly what they had done to carry out their responsibilities under the covenants to a human rights committee, which in turn could eventually have the matter raised before the General Assembly. This procedure has not yet come into operation, but it would amount to supplanting like satisfactory legal control over a member state's behaviour.

The ultimate decision on action to be taken against a defaulting state would have to be taken in a political not a judicial forum. The same is true of the various United Nations commissions and sub-commissions dealing with particular aspects of human rights.

The European Convention on Human Rights is the most successful of the Universal Declaration's offspring. Drawn up under the aegis of the Council of Europe, it came into force in 1953 and has now been ratified by almost all the members of the council. It states that its purpose is "to take the first steps for the collective enforcement of certain of the rights stated in the Universal Declaration".

In addition to the main convention five protocols have come into operation, two of them committing states ratifying them to guaranteeing further rights not included in the original convention. The convention provides for an elaborate machinery of enforcement, the most important aspect of which is the establishment of a Court and a Commission of Human Rights, which sit in Strasbourg, to ensure the observance of the state's obligations towards its citizens. The striking and original feature of the convention is that it allows individuals (as well as states and organizations) to petition the commission with allegations of a breach by their government of its obligations towards them. If the commission, which consists of as many members as there are countries subject to the convention, finds the complaint to be initially admissible (most are not), it embarks on a complicated procedure of finding out the facts. This may involve a hearing in which the complainant and the state against which the allegation is made are represented.

It is also concerned to try to effect a friendly settlement between the parties. If this fails, the commission prepares a report, which contains its decision on whether it considers that a breach of the convention has occurred. The report goes to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and to the state involved. Either the case may be then referred to the European Court of Human Rights, or the commission or the state may refer the case to the Committee of Ministers which could then, if it confirms that violations have occurred, put pressure on the culpable state to take appropriate remedying action.

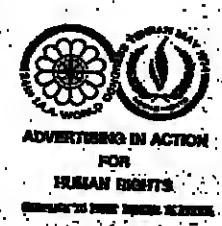
When a case goes up to the court so far only a dozen or so have reached that stage) there will again be a hearing followed by a decision which, unlike that of the commission, will be binding. The court may also award damages to an injured party, and, probably more importantly, may by its decision in effect call on the state to change those laws or conditions prevailing which led to the complaint being made. Some countries which have ratified the convention have not accepted the jurisdiction of the court, in which case the Committee of Ministers is the only possible final arbiter.

Ultimately there are no sanctions to back up a decision of the court or of the ministers. At that stage the issue becomes political rather than legal. In one case, Greece preferred to leave the Council of Europe rather than submit to decisions against it. Nevertheless, in all but its final stage, the protection of human rights under the convention is supervised by independent legal and judicial control without political considerations having any say. The institutions created by the convention, for all the cumbersome procedures governing them, have proved to be of considerable practical effect and influence. Indeed, the only other major regional convention—encompassing most American countries in both hemispheres—has fed on the European example and drawn heavily on its experience.

The American Convention on Human Rights also provides a complaints procedure for citizens complaining of an infringement of their basic rights, based on the European pattern, and involving a commission and a court. The commission, however, has more to do than the European counterpart, for in addition to the adjudication of complaints it is required actively to promote human rights, by making recommendations to governments about their conduct and requesting them to report on their progress. The Permanent Arab Commission of Human Rights (an offshoot of the Arab League) is purely promotional rather than judicial, although a procedure for the settlement of complaints is envisaged eventually.

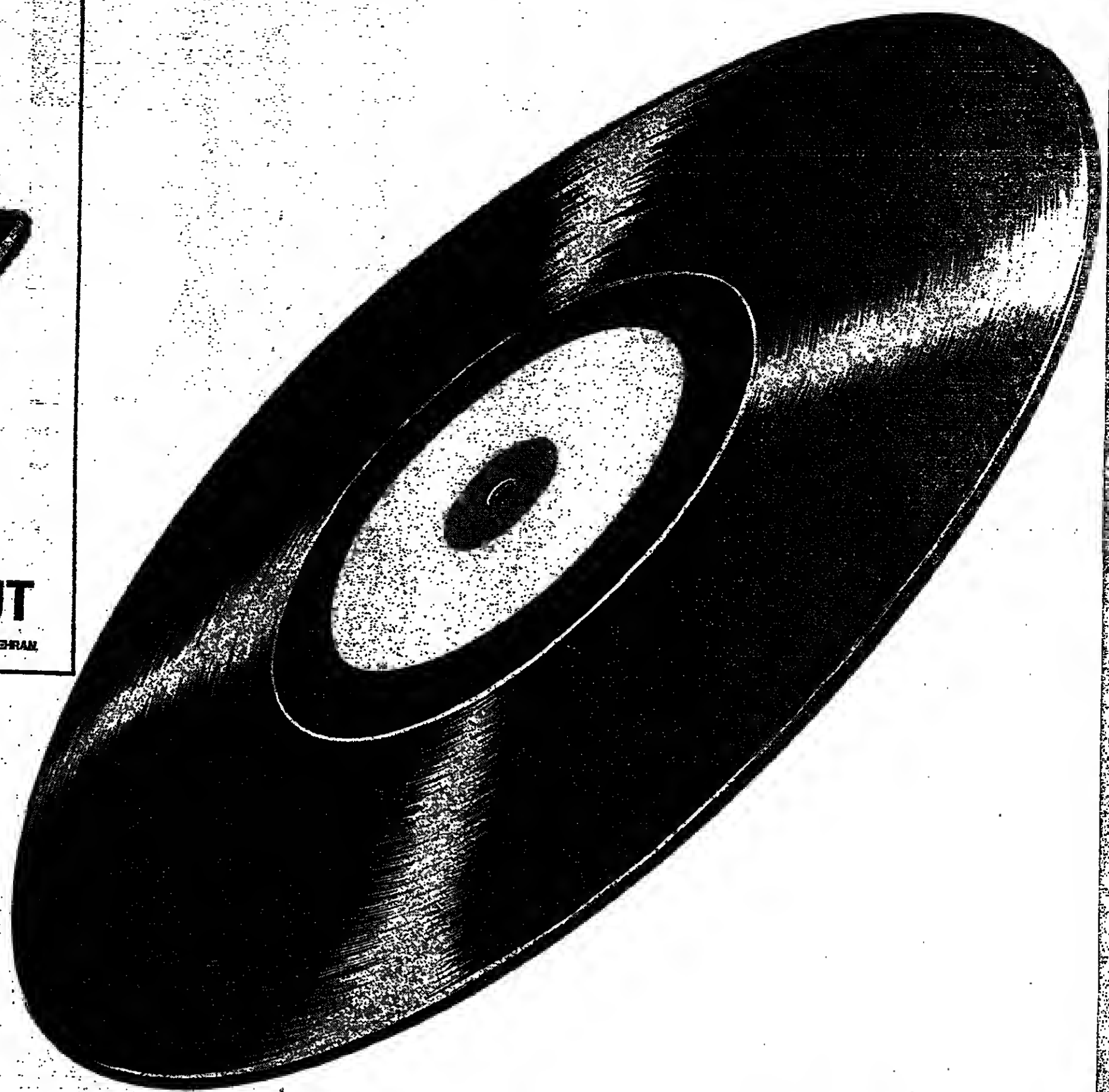
MANY
TIME IS
A
R
On the
in the
Rights
c
with
comp
The
Bank
con
A
of
Mr.
Com
Or
and
The
The
will
Sh
Bank
Ch
Rec
A

MANY ARE HUNGRY



TIME IS RUNNING OUT

A PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISEMENT SPONSORED BY ASIA INSURANCE CO., TEHRAN



ADVERTISING IN ACTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

On the occasion of the International Advertising Association's 24th World Congress in Tehran, May 23 - 25, with the theme "Communications in the Service of Human Rights", the IAA Iran Chapter wishes in practice to live up to this theme. Thus, an extensive advertising campaign is being launched to raise funds for helping those suffering from famine or disease. Elsewhere in this issue, two of the posters of this campaign are shown.

The funds collected will be channelled into a blocked account (number 79997) in Bank Melli Iran (National Bank of Iran), from where contributions will be passed on via the United Nations to help alleviate those suffering.

A special piece of music has been composed and a poem written to mark the occasion of the above-mentioned Congress. The well-known Iranian composer and conductor, Mr. Ali Rahbari, has been inspired in his creation by the theme of the Congress. The Congress Song has been recorded by the Vienna Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra together with the Choral Group of the Ministry of Culture and Art of Iran and two famous Iranian singers.

This recording will be put on sale on the Congress Site and simultaneously in a large number of stores throughout Iran. The poem will be translated into other languages and the recording will soon be on sale in other countries also.

The proceeds of the sales of this recording - on which there will be no maximum price - will be deposited into the above-mentioned account.

Should anybody wish to contribute to this cause, donations may be sent directly to the Bank Melli Iran marked "Advertising in Action for Human Rights", and the IAA Iran Chapter will be happy to acknowledge such contributions by sending the donors a recording.

A PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISEMENT SPONSORED BY ASIA INSURANCE CO., TEHRAN

I send with this coupon a cheque/money order/Bank transfer

for

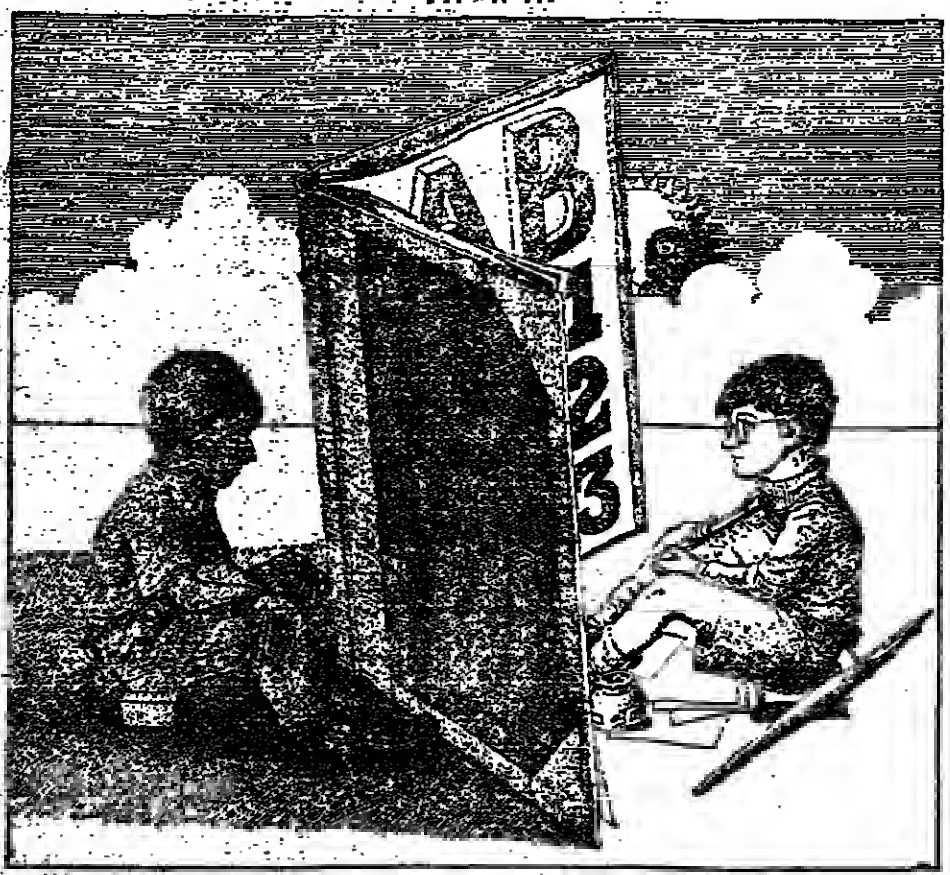
to Bank Melli Iran, Avenue Ferdowsi (Central Office), Tehran, Iran, made out to the order of "Advertising in Action for Human Rights", Account Number 79997. I understand that a recording of the Congress Song will be sent to me.

Name

Address

.....

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a scanning artifact or bleed-through from the reverse side.



Article XXVI
(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Worldwide perspective unites teachers of the new discipline despite their discord

Eric Thornberry
The birth of international human rights law, rather than the United Nations Charter, was the result of the new concept of human rights which came to be systematically taught and studied in the 1950s. It has now become an academic industry, but there is uncertainty over the new field of study, and the most effective methods of analysis and promotion.

Through their intellectual achievements, many remain unattached, the development of hard political and legal substance lagged behind their vision. This was especially true of the universal level, at the United Nations where the work was in many ways disappointing. However, during the 1950s there were remarkable developments in the Council of Europe through the European Human Rights Convention. By the end of the 1950s a large body of international law had been created and taught in Strasbourg at the International Human Rights Institute.

There is still discord among teachers of the new discipline. The various courses have varying emphases. This seems both useful and creative, provided there is agreement on certain basic premises. What gives unity is the international perspective. The subject of study is the rudimentary common law of mankind in his relationship with state authority. The sources of such law are manifold: treaties, the case law of international tribunals, the practice of international organizations, the sense of philosophy, expediency and justice. Constitutional dogma and internal case laws are of some, though uncertain, value by way of analogy. The very different context in which domestic laws and courts operate must continually be borne in mind.

The danger, with such diverse sources, is that standards may be so vague, so imprecise, as to become mere generalities. Discussion, without an adequate frame of reference, may be so broad and unstructured as to verge upon self-indulgence, beyond intellectual acceptability. Yet no law can be an instrument of mathematical certainty. Legal education must include the encouragement of discussion about possible court judgments in a notional situation.

They establish a universal catalogue of basic civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights. Neither is yet in force. Britain has not ratified either. But the study of this subject encourages the long view of history as well as the perception of short-term gains. Did not the cruelest form of chattel slavery, surely the most blatant denial of human rights, prevail in all areas of the world for millennia, until the relative yesterday of abolition? Common, limited agreement is possible. But cultural differences are also real. Communist and developing nations may see other priorities than the lawyers of liberal capitalism. Neither should dismiss the other's standpoint. Yet one of the most difficult exercises for the teacher steeped in one society's values is to present those of another which may be quite alien. But if the discipline is to have any pretension to universality, the attempt must be made. Because the differences exist there is a marked tendency towards regionalism among countries of close cultural backgrounds.

50 members of the International Advertising Association, meeting this week at a congress in Teheran, will discuss the role played by communications in the promotion of human rights. Below, Paul J. Fabricius explains why the IAA has chosen this theme; and Princess Ashraf, twin sister of the Shah and patron of the congress, answers questions on her country's human rights policy and record.

Professional use of communications can further other than commercial causes

People may feel that to ask in fact some already done so—why IAA chose such an theme—seemingly from those who work in the advertising industry. There are a number of valid reasons for this. It is not too many congresses that have been devoted to advertising. It is not too many congresses that have been devoted to advertising. It is not too many congresses that have been devoted to advertising.

Advertising is changing, particularly in the industrialized countries. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing emphasis on social and political issues. The advertising industry is being drawn into the social and political arena. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing emphasis on social and political issues.

Advertising is changing, particularly in the industrialized countries. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing emphasis on social and political issues. The advertising industry is being drawn into the social and political arena. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing emphasis on social and political issues.

Advertising is changing, particularly in the industrialized countries. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing emphasis on social and political issues. The advertising industry is being drawn into the social and political arena. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing emphasis on social and political issues.

Advertising is changing, particularly in the industrialized countries. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing emphasis on social and political issues. The advertising industry is being drawn into the social and political arena. This is not only because it is addressing an even better educated, more sophisticated and therefore more critical audience. It is also because of an ever increasing emphasis on social and political issues.

Long-standing love and affection for humanity' is rooted deep in Iran's history

Princess Ashraf: You are aware that the rights of human rights is up of two categories. One is the civil and political rights, and the other is the economic, social and cultural rights. The first group of rights is the responsibility of governments, and as they lack it is not realized by the responsible authority. But the second group of rights requires economic development.

The recognition of women's political rights, the passage of the family protection law in Iran over recent years, and the establishment of an equality houses and arbitration councils for the spread of justice in both rural and urban Iran are among the steps taken to provide civil and political rights. Other principles of the revolution, such as the nationalization of the woodlands and pastures, and water resources, helped to increase the national income and to bring about a more fundamental realization of socio-economic and cultural rights.

Iran's recent successes in taking full control of its energy resources and the increased income deriving from them as well? If you look at Iranian history, it becomes clear that we have never considered ourselves separate from the rest of the world and that we have never wanted prosperity and happiness only for ourselves. The decree of Cyrus the Great was the first human rights declaration, and I see it as the start of the long-standing love and affection which Iranians have always felt for the whole of human society.

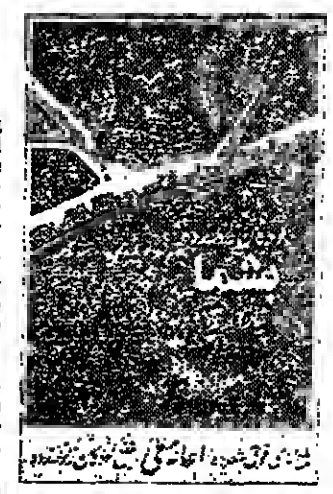
Iran's recent successes in taking full control of its energy resources and the increased income deriving from them as well? If you look at Iranian history, it becomes clear that we have never considered ourselves separate from the rest of the world and that we have never wanted prosperity and happiness only for ourselves. The decree of Cyrus the Great was the first human rights declaration, and I see it as the start of the long-standing love and affection which Iranians have always felt for the whole of human society.

Iran's recent successes in taking full control of its energy resources and the increased income deriving from them as well? If you look at Iranian history, it becomes clear that we have never considered ourselves separate from the rest of the world and that we have never wanted prosperity and happiness only for ourselves. The decree of Cyrus the Great was the first human rights declaration, and I see it as the start of the long-standing love and affection which Iranians have always felt for the whole of human society.

Princess Ashraf is a former member of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

White dropouts earn more than nonwhite high school graduates. Give a damn.

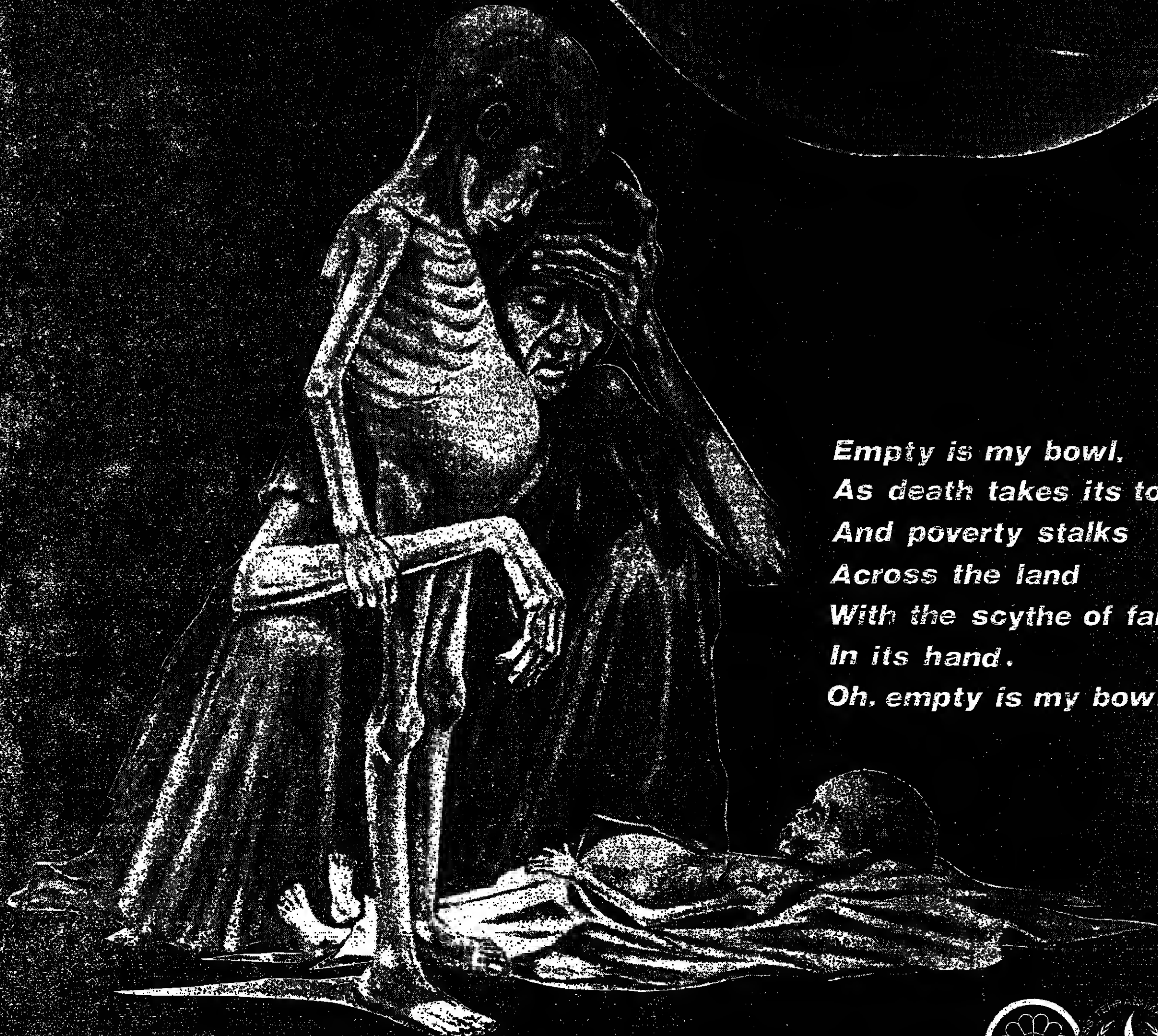
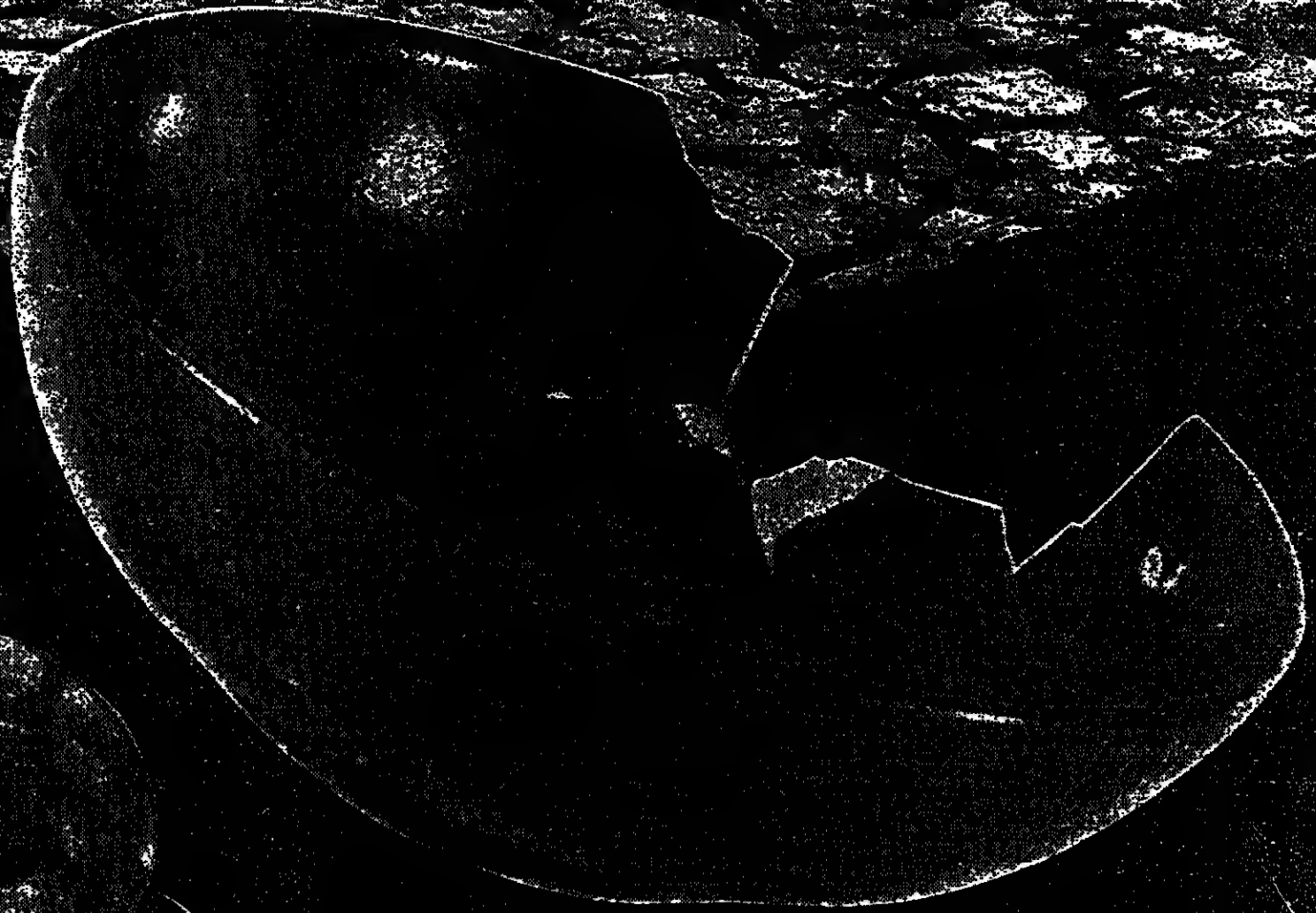
Support the New York Urban Coalition.



Examples from three advertising campaigns that have won the public service awards presented annually by the Irish chapter of IAA: for seat belts in Britain (Young & Rubicam), earthquake relief in Iran (Faccopa), and race relations in New York (Young & Rubicam Inc.).

Joseph K. ...

MANY ARE HUNGRY TIME IS RUNNING OUT



*Empty is my bowl,
As death takes its toll,
And poverty stalks
Across the land
With the scythe of famine
In its hand.
Oh, empty is my bowl.*



ADVERTISING IN ACTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT HUNGER IN AFRICA

A PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISEMENT SPONSORED BY ASIA INSURANCE CO., TEHRAN

sters re
ades stay
Lord
chair
Corr